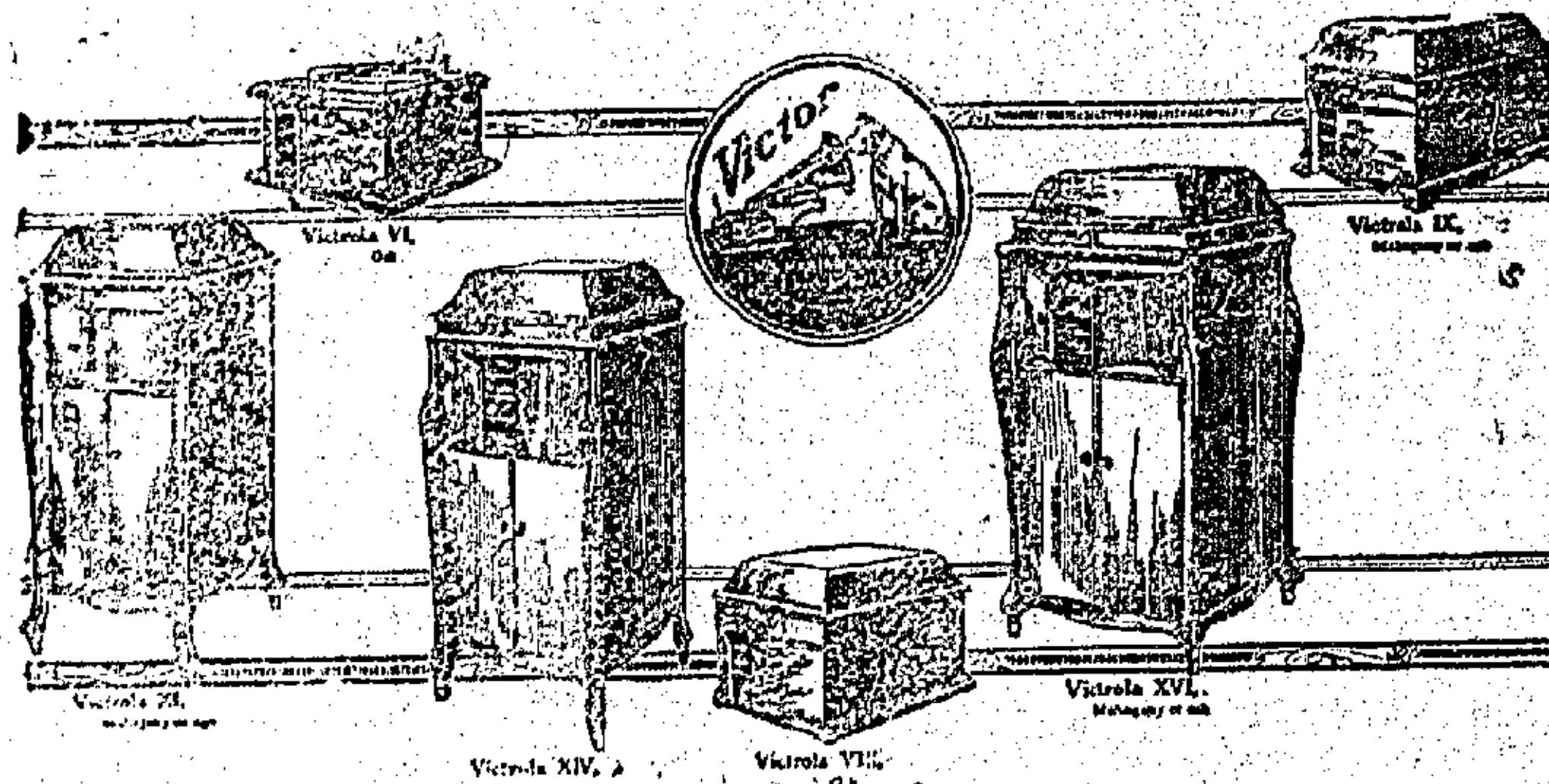






## INTIMATIONS

VICTROLA  
THE INSTRUMENT FOR EVERY HOME.

PRICES AND STYLES TO SUIT ALL.

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS:

## MOUTRIE'S.

[29-4]

## THEATRE ROYAL.

FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY, COMMENCING JULY 14th,  
MAURICE E. BANDMAN PRESENTS

## NEW BANDMAN OPERA &amp; COMEDY CO.

FRIDAY, JULY 14th:—The World's Record Breaker,  
"POTASH AND PERLMUTTER."

SATURDAY, JULY 15th:—The Great Gaiety Success

"TO NIGHT'S THE NIGHT."

MONDAY, JULY 17th:—Cyril Maude's Great Masterpiece,

"GRUMPY."

TUESDAY, JULY 18th:—From the Shaftesbury Theatre,

"THE CINEMA STAR."

WEDNESDAY, JULY 19th:—James Welton's Greatest Success,

"OH! I SAY."

THURSDAY, JULY 20th:—The New and Revised Version,

"A COUNTRY GIRL."

FRIDAY, JULY 21st:—From the Royalty Theatre,

"THE MAN WHO STAYED AT HOME."

SATURDAY, JULY 22nd:—

GRAND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

MONDAY, JULY 24th:—The Evergreen Record Breaker,

"THE BELLE OF NEW YORK."

BOOKING AT MOUTRIE'S. PRICE: \$3.50, \$3, \$2 AND \$1  
Hongkong, 4th July, 1916. [870]HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO &  
WEST RIVER STEAMERS.JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO  
STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

## HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

Single Fare by Night Steamer	...	...	...	...	\$6.00
Return " " " " " "	...	...	...	...	11.00
Single Fare by Day Steamer	...	...	...	...	5.00
Return " " " " " "	...	...	...	...	9.00

## HONGKONG TO CANTON. CANTON TO HONGKONG.

THURSDAY, 13th JULY, 1916.  
8 a.m. HONAM. 8 a.m. HEUNGSHAN.  
10 p.m. FATSHAN. 5 p.m. KINSHAN.FRIDAY, 14th JULY, 1916.  
8 a.m. HEUNGSHAN. 8 a.m. HONAM.  
10 p.m. KINSHAN. 5 p.m. FATSHAN.

## HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. TAIHAN, 1,000 tons. S.S. SUI TAI, 1,651 tons.  
HONGKONG TO MACAO.  
Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf  
Sundays at 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.MACAO TO HONGKONG  
Week days at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. Sundays at 7.30 a.m. and 3 p.m.EXCURSION TO MACAO.  
SUNDAY, 16th JULY, 1916.The Company's New Steamship "TAISHAN"  
Will depart from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf at 9 a.m., and return  
from Macao at 3 p.m.  
N.B.—The Company will also run a Steamer from Macao on Sunday at 7.30 a.m.  
and from Hongkong at 1 p.m., from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

FARES AS USUAL.

## MACAO-CANTON LINE.

S.S. SUI AN.  
Departures from Macao to Canton on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 9 p.m.  
Departures from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 4.30 p.m.JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO  
STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.,  
AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

## CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. SUI AN, 588 tons, and S.S. NANNING, 569 tons.  
One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and  
Friday at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 a.m.  
Return trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice versa by the  
Company's direct Steamers LINTAN and SANUL. These vessels have superior Cabin  
accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric Fan in each Cabin.  
Booking Office open daily (Sundays excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.  
Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of theHONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.  
Hotel Massons (First Floor), opposite the Blake Plan. [123]

## ARE WE DOING ENOUGH?

PATRIOTIC APPEAL FROM  
BRITISH NORTH BORNEO.

We see from a recent issue of the *British North Borneo Herald* that the British North Borneo War Relief Fund stands now at \$31,020, a handsome sum from a small community. But side by side with the list of subscribers we find the following strong, patriotic letter signed "Pro Patria," which has more than a local application:—

"We are all aware that England is at present a country very heavily taxed owing to the war and while people at Home are doing their utmost towards helping the prosecution of the war and relieving the distress by numerous methods of self-denial such as cutting down luxuries, giving what money they can afford, 'no treating' being tolerated and in other ways including personal practical assistance in factories, offices and elsewhere, the majority of us in British North Borneo while living our usual lives and drawing our usual salaries without any taxation being imposed upon us and without giving any practical assistance beyond a monthly pitance wholly incommensurate with the money we waste, give no further thought to those events which should occupy our thoughts every moment of the day."

"It is nothing short of thoughtless apathy that no common action has been taken in British North Borneo towards more substantially assisting our troops and those in need of our help. If we cannot man the trenches ourselves, we can at least give far more in cash than what we have done so far. 'No treating' should be at once instituted, and the difference which would undoubtedly result in one's club account might well be given to the war without any personal inconvenience or appreciable loss. No entertainments, where the object is not in any way connected with war relief, should be tolerated. It is heinous that we should selfishly enjoy ourselves when the horrible suffering at Home cries aloud for relief, and although I do not for a moment suggest the giving up of all pleasure, yet we should always have in mind that the war first and foremost must be the chief, if not the only, benefactor."

"I know of many in this country who, with monthly salaries of \$250 and more, give but \$10 a month to the war and pride themselves not a little on their munificence and these same men can run up club accounts to \$50 and over and in no way try to curtail luxuries or to give any other practical assistance beyond their pitance to the war and at the same time content themselves and their pharisaical consciences with the thought that they have given all they can afford. 'I am aware that North Borneo has contributed a handsome sum towards the war, but this amount is largely due to the whole-hearted generosity of a few gentlemen and one firm in particular, and were it not for these few a sum far short of the present total would have been the result. It is all the more reprehensible that the majority do not take practical notice of and emulate such fine examples when greater help can very easily be given."

"Let us all double or treble or even quadruple our contributions and in order that this shall not inconvenience us, 'no treating' should be practised by all, no gambling indulged in unless the war receives a high percentage of the winnings, and the difference saved by 'no treating,' cutting down of luxuries, etc., be contributed unhesitatingly towards the relief of our kith and kin who may have suffered and who may be helpless owing to this horrible war."

"In conclusion should there be any feeling of antipathy towards such suggestions and no greater desire to do our best towards our country then let the Government step in and impose a war tax upon our salaries, all accruing proceeds being devoted to the war."

A TOURISTS' MECCA.  
PICTURESQUE PEKING.

The following report by Mr. Julian Arnold, American Commercial Attaché in Peking, is reproduced from the bulletin issued by the Department of Commerce in Washington:—

"The papers announce the opening in Peking of a branch of a well-known tourist agency. Americans who have travelled extensively all over the globe seem to be unanimous in proclaiming Peking to be the most interesting city in the world. Great improvements have taken place in this city during the past 10 years. Streets have been widened and well paved, modern drains installed, electric lights and running water installed, Government buildings repaired, and new structures erected. Transportation facilities have been greatly improved, and Peking is rapidly becoming a city of automobiles. A beautiful automobile road has connected Peking with the Summer Palace, 12 miles distant, and further country roads are planned. Tourists can now enjoy in Peking the luxuries of modern hotel service."

"The city is one of grandeur in architectural beauty. Its gorgeous highly coloured marble and glazed-tile palace buildings, its picturesque city walls and gates, its street arches, its numerous picturesque temples, its beautiful marble altars, set in spacious groves of pines, cedars, and arbor vitae trees; its ancient towers and pagodas, dotting the landscape in all directions; its imperial tombs hidden in groves of beautiful white pines; its camel caravans slowly winding their way through its picturesque city gates and the hundreds of native dealers offering porcelains, embroideries, bronzes, bronzes, silks, tapestries, lacquers, cloisonné, and rugs, all contribute to make Peking a truly tourist city, one which the American traveller should not fail to visit. He will find, here in Peking, a city entirely different from any other anywhere else in the world."

JAPANESE BUSINESS  
METHODS.STRONG COMPLAINTS FROM  
INDIA.

It is most unfortunate for Japan that at the present time, with so many opportunities of getting into new markets and increasing business where it has been already established, the methods of Japanese business-men are bringing the country into serious disrepute (says the *Japan Chronicle*). The Commercial Museum in Tokyo, an institution which is supported by the State, has recently received a letter from a merchant in India strongly protesting against the business methods of Japanese merchants and manufacturers. By the courtesy of the Museum authorities we are enabled to make the following quotations from the letter referred to:—

"Many manufacturers and exporters in your country have yet to learn to respect their contracts. All European manufacturers pay the commission due to their agents on all executed orders and orders of the ground. Many of our merchants try to get out of paying commission on repeats and direct orders. They get us to open the accounts, and then write to our customers asking them to send their future orders direct to them."

"Your country is reaping a rich harvest at present owing to war conditions, but many of their transactions are very far from satisfactory, and will not be continued after the war unless the officials make an effort to promote a healthier tone of commercial morality. In some cases, when agencies were arranged through your good offices, as soon as business ensued the makers handed over their export business to export houses, who repudiated the [original] arrangement made. Further, as soon as we begin to make a paying business, they send over Japanese clerks, who appoint a host of small agents all over India. This is in direct opposition to the terms of their arrangement, and creates a strong feeling of distrust. We do not experience such treatment from other countries, nor is it fair to those who have spent their time and money opening up the business."

"A grave source of complaint is that goods are being sent that are not equal in quality to the samples submitted. Several Japanese travellers have recently shown English and Continental samples of their own, but when the goods arrive they are very inferior. This is distinctly dishonest. Recently a good deal of our business has had to be done by cable, owing to fluctuating prices. This has been most absurd. On receipt of a cable from Japan with a counter-offer we have immediately cabled buyers' acceptance, when he again cables higher prices. In some cases six cables have been exchanged in this way, when we have placed our orders elsewhere. When a counter-offer is cabled it should be a firm offer for so many days, to enable us to reply accepting or refusing. We have investigated one or two cases, and found they were simply attempts to obtain higher prices, and in some cases our cables were made use of to rig the market."

## SHIPPING NOTES.

LONGSHOREMEN'S STRIKE ON  
THE PACIFIC COAST.

According to telegrams in the Japanese papers the longshoremen's strike at San Francisco was renewed on June 22nd and many Japanese ships were suffering. The *Nippon Maru* left only partially loaded.

"TAKESHIMA-MARU" ASHORE IN  
INLAND SEA.

The N.Y.K. North China liner *Takeshima-maru*, 2,570 tons, which left Kobe on June 28th instant for Taku via Nagasaki, grounded off Aki, in the Inland Sea, at 10 o'clock at night. Assistance was at once dispatched on receipt of the news, and the removal of the cargo was commenced. Besides lightening the ship, an endeavour will be made to blow up part of the rocks, so as to facilitate re-floating.

COLLISION WHILE STEAMING  
WITH LIGHTS OUT.

In the Admiralty Division, before the Right Hon. Sir Samuel Evans, president, an action was heard arising out of a collision in the Mediterranean to the northward of Alexandria, on January 1st last, between the P. & O. steamship *Geelong* and the London steamship *Don-vilton*. Both vessels were running in the service of the Admiralty, and under the orders of the naval authorities, were steaming without lights. The *Geelong*, which was struck on the starboard side about amidships by the stem of the *Don-vilton*, sank in a short time, without loss of life. Both sides claimed, but the President held that in the difficult and dangerous circumstances in which the two vessels were being navigated it was impossible to hold that either was guilty of negligence. He dismissed both claim and counterclaim, and ordered each party to pay his own costs.

FAR EASTERN MEN AND  
THE WAR.

Mr. W. B. Cornaby, 2nd Lieut., 10th Yorkshire Regiment (formerly of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.), is in hospital at Boulogne suffering from a severe gunshot wound in the leg.

Capt. H. A. Ironside, of the Straits Trading Co., is now Commanding Officer of a Brigade Machine Gun Company, somewhere in France. On one occasion shrapnel killed his horse and riddled his saddle, but the latter happened at the moment to be vacant! He mentions that in one "affair" of an hour his guns fired 40,000 rounds.

## SIR JOHN JELlicoe.

## A PERSONAL SKETCH.

[BY THE NAVAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE  
"DAILY CHRONICLE"]

Upon the shoulders of Sir John Jellicoe there rests a responsibility as great as has ever fallen to any man. We have heard little of him in the course of the war, but behind every naval movement and every success of the Navy has lain the power and efficient handling of the Fleet he commands. It has been said of him that he is the "future Nelson," just as Lord Fisher has been called the "modern St. Vincent." There are in him Nelson-like qualities which caused him long since to be selected and brought forward for the office he holds to-day. Compared with the force he commands, the fleet of Nelson was but a toy fleet, and Nelson had weeks to make up his mind how he should attack the French, and hours to develop his attack, while ten minutes after the German fleet is sighted a battle will be engaged which, in violence and decisive importance, will surpass any battle of which the world has ever heard.

## A PASSIONATE LOVE FOR THE SERVICE.

Jellicoe is a man of remarkable personality. Of middle height, lean in body, having not an ounce of superfluous fat upon him, he is physically fit in every way, for he holds strongly that the sound mind goes with the sound body. In manner there is in him a certain reticence and modesty which had no counterpart in Nelson. But Jellicoe's quiet reserve instantly gives place when he speaks, to lively humour and geniality. The alertness of his intelligence beams out of his eyes. He has proved on many occasions that he possesses high qualities of resolution, courage, readiness to act, and fearlessness of responsibility. He is a master of strategy and a wary and thoughtful student of tactics. These are some of the qualities that bring him near to Nelson, and, like Nelson, he has a passionate love for the service and an intimate knowledge of every branch of it, both material and personal. To see him run up to the bridge two steps at a time, to descend with him through a narrow manhole into a conning-tower, to hear him speak with fervour of the methods of modern gunnery or of the lives and duties of the seamen, is a revelation of the qualities of the man. Sparring of all luxury, setting nothing between himself and his duty, winning, and not exacting, the best that every officer can give to the service, he is a pattern of all that is best in the Navy. He has quiet confidence in his officers and men, by whom he is idolised, for their advantage is always in his mind. He has a great hold upon them, not by exhibiting torrents of enthusiasm, but by the firm persuasiveness of his personality. Only those who know Sir John Jellicoe intimately know how he is beloved by officers and men.

Jellicoe is above all things a gunnery officer, though he does not get into the papers. No broadside comes from him like those of the *Beresford*, and erstwhile of the *Scott*. It was Lord Fisher, then himself a great gunnery officer, who recognised the great merits of Jellicoe. "Whose gun is that?" asked Fisher long ago at Whale Island, when he witnessed an especially fine bit of gunnery. It was Jellicoe's, and from that day to this the Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Fleet has been a man marked for good work, and afterwards command. Fisher and Jellicoe have lived and laboured together. Like the late First Sea Lord, Jellicoe believes in hitting first, hitting hard and going on hitting. As Director of Naval Ordnance he did a giant's work in developing the efficiency of modern gunnery methods. His plan is to get in the first blow. "I'm not for fighting," very quiet for the pure joy of fighting, but when you do, punch him, punch first and punch him frequent," says Mulvaney, and so would Sir John Jellicoe say.

## AT THE ADMIRALTY.

Jellicoe has lived to the full the life of the service, and knows every part of it. He has been Fisher's assistant at the Admiralty in former times. As Third Sea Lord and Controller he vivified all that concerned the working of the dockyards and private yards. He realised the importance of having liberal financial provision to enable work to be done well and quickly, and in a period of remarkable activity in naval development he played a great and important part. As Second Sea Lord he was in his very element, and at a critical time, when the whole organisation for officering and manning the Fleet was developing and changing, Jellicoe brought forward modifications of the system from which we are reaping many advantages to-day.

If the war had not broken out Jellicoe would have gone to the Admiralty as First Sea Lord, where he would have had practical control of the handling of the whole Fleet as strategist, and, in a measure, as tactician. But about he has shown that he is both. In manoeuvres a few years ago he hammered the enemy so hard that operations which were to have lasted three weeks ended in three days because the end had been reached. His quick success in landing a raiding party at Immingham, under the nose of his opponent, is still in the public mind.

Jellicoe was commander of the *Victoria* when she was rammed and sunk by the *Camperdown*, but, for our advantage, he was saved. He has risked his life in saving and attempting to save the lives of other people. He was badly wounded in the Boxer Expedition. Jellicoe is a good sportsman. He has shown his fitness in the fannels and between the goalposts. He will pull an oar with most men. No game or sport is strange to him. He has always encouraged the Navy in its sports. His ships and squadron have always been efficient in these things, and, as in the serious work of the profession, he has been a great inspirer of men.

(Continued on next column.)

## COTTON AND YARN MARKET.

Messrs. Polishwalla & Kotwall, cotton and yarn brokers, of Hongkong, in their report dated July 12th, state:—

The activity advised in our report, issued on the 10th ult., has had a serious set-back and, beyond the sale of a few parcels of three or four known chops, there is hardly anything worth chronicling. The importers' calculations have been upset by the sudden and precipitate fall in exchange, a drop of no less than seven points, which naturally calls for a complete overhauling of all ideas. On the other hand, there is nothing in the market at present to warrant a corresponding advance in price being paid by dealers. The troubles in and round Canton have again reached panicky proportions, and already orders have been received by dealers to suspend shipments to the Kwanton Province.

Total sales during the fortnight, 2,200 bales. Sold and unsold stocks in godowns, 50,000 bales.

Arrivals.—The Mail str. *Nankin* from Bombay has brought in 44 bales for Hongkong, 10,844 bales for Shanghai. Shipments from Hongkong to Shanghai and coast ports, etc., 2,000 bales.

Shanghai, advises an equally quiet market, with fortnightly sales under 500 bales.

Japanese Yarns.—Only a few sales took place at the beginning of the period. Quotations are as follows:—Setu, No. 10s, at \$113; Setu, No. 20s, at \$116; Nagasaki, No. 20s, at \$146; Three Horas, No. 10s, at \$136; Yellow Jess, No. 20s, at \$140.

Raw Cotton.—No sales have been reported either for Chinese or Bengal Cotton. Quotations: Bengal \$21 to \$25; Chinese \$27 to \$32 per picul.

THE RUSSO-JAPANESE  
CONVENTION.

## ITS MAIN PROVISIONS.

The substance of the Convention between Russia and China is stated by the *Asahi* to be as follows:—

(1.)—When the action of a third Power in China or Siberia proves injurious to the special interests of Russia and Japan they will take joint action for its prevention.

(2.)—Within the spheres of influence of both Japan and Russia in Siberia and Manchuria the subjects of either country shall enjoy freedom of residence and liberty to carry on business.

(3.)—Japanese subjects may participate in the navigation of the Sungari, a right hitherto Russia's monopoly.

Matters relating to the supply of war stores and the transfer of the Eastern-Chinese Railway will be provided for in a supplementary memorandum.

The Convention will be published in a few days simultaneously in Japan and Russia.

## HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

## MOUNTED PATROLS.

Mr. T. F. Hough has kindly presented *Harvar* and *Irishman* to this detachment. Trooper 685 Smirke is passed for patrol duty.

## LEAVE.

In all cases of absence from the Colony for a period to exceed or likely to exceed 14 days, the intending absentee must return his rifle and ammunition to his Equipment Officer, who will forthwith advise the Musketry Sergeant.

## HEADQUARTERS CLUB.

The following gentlemen have become Founders of this Club:—Messrs. Chan Chik Yue, Li Shek Pang, Chan Tai Tan, Fu Yik Pang, Tso Yam Chi, Eldon Potter, Kwok Siu Lau, Li Wing Kwong, Ip Li Kwong, and Ho war Tong.

The following gentlemen have subscribed to the Club Fund:—Messrs. Chiu Chan Sam, U. Wan Cho, and Leong Pui Che.

## NO. 1 PLATOON.

The following will parade in mufti with rifles at Central Station at 5.45 p.m. on Monday, July 17th:—Alaraka, Caldwell, H. E. Edwards, Joseph, Tobias, Wattie, Pyfe, Wilson, Mutton and J. A. Pearson.

## BAND AND ORCHESTRA.

The Practice dates for these units having been fixed in advance for the convenience of the members, the following Leave Regulation will apply until further orders to all members of these units:—

Absence from any Practice is not permitted except on (a) Medical certificate or (b) the written consent of the D.S.P. (B). These are the only grounds on which leave will be granted. Continued unpunctuality will be treated as an "absence."

The Orchestra Conductor and the Bandmaster will attend the practices of both units.

## JOINED.

Mounted Patrols: J. A. Sanh.  
F. C. JENKIN,  
D.S.P. (B).

When the history of the long watch of the Grand Fleet in this war is written it will rival in vivid interest the long watch of Nelson off Toulon. But a Gulf of Lyons gale is no match for a gale in the North Sea. In autumn rains and winter cold, in icy blizzards and driving mists, endangered by submarines, and in peril of mines, waiting with long patience for "The Day," the Grand Fleet has been the guard of home and Empire. What endurance has been required no man can say. But this we do know, that Sir John Jellicoe has been the inspiring force in all this tremendous task.—*Sunviter*, in modo, fortiter in re.



# THE OTHER WOMAN. LOVE INTRIGUE ENDS IN HONGKONG POLICE COURT.

Two young Chinese boat-women discovered in the Hongkong Police Court yesterday that the man whom they had fought over and who, apparently, had captured both their hearts, was a married man, and this brought to an end a somewhat amusing example of the danger of playing with two hearts at the same time. It seems that a certain Kowloon Dockyard employee had courted the two young women for quite a long time, though each was unaware of the fact that the wooer was playing a double game. That he might be a married man never even entered into their calculations of the prospective partner in life. Very successfully, it would seem, the false wooer courted each of the young women in turn, and each, doubtless, fully believed that his amorous intentions were thoroughly honourable. On the evening of the 11th inst., however, the deception of the dock labourer was discovered. He had arranged his meeting with one of the young women at a time when the other young woman was also walking abroad, and the latter suddenly came upon the pair in one of the Huihungthom thoroughfares. An altercation at once ensued, the women's tempers could not be curbed, and very soon they came to blows. Realising what his double-wooing had resulted in, the men ran away, and when, subsequently, a *lukong* arrived on the scene he had great difficulty in separating the two furious and broken-hearted women. They had gripped each other's hair and the *lukong* was hard put to it to separate them.

When charged at the Police Court yesterday with behaving in a disorderly manner the two women presented a very sorry spectacle. Their sad love story was revealed, and to add to the tragedy it was stated that their false wooer was a married man! They willingly paid a fine of \$2, and left the Court sadder but much wiser young women.

## DEAL IN ANTIMONY.

The action was resumed at the Hongkong Summary Court yesterday in which the Po Wah Company, 159, Queen's Road Central, sued the Tak Hing Mining Company, of Jervois Street, claiming \$213.37, alleged to have been wrongfully detained under a contract to supply 1,600 cattie of antimony.

Mr. Dennys was for the claimant, and Mr. Grist defended. At the previous hearing Mr. Dennys explained that the monetary value did not so much concern plaintiff as the principle which was involved; the principle in the antimony market was that if full delivery had not been made within a certain time the money in proportion to the amount non-delivered had to be repaid. A dealer was not allowed to make up the full amount of the goods if he had failed to make complete delivery within an agreed time, usually two days.

In the witness-box a member of the defendant firm said he had contracted to deliver 1,600 cattie of antimony, and he was prepared to deliver the goods. The present price of antimony was about \$3 a catty, and the agreed contract price between his firm and plaintiffs was \$13.25 per catty.

Answering Mr. Dennys this witness said there were about thirty antimony dealers in the Colony. There was no fixed rule with regard to carrying out contracts. Sometimes 60 per cent. of the purchase money was paid before delivery was taken, and delivery had to be taken in a very few days. That was the "usual and reasonable practice."

Mr. Grist contended that the "chaos in the case" had been caused by the wrong manner in which the writ had been drawn up, and again emphasised that the only legal claim which could be made was one for damage caused by breach of contract. If his lordship went against him on that point then he would further contend that it was not up to them (the defendants) to work late in connection with the delivery of the goods. They were quite prepared to carry out the contract, and that was all they were required to do.

## BATHING DANGERS.

The bodies of two Chinese school-boys have been recovered from the foreshore at Matankok. They were drowned while bathing.

# MISSING SANITARY BOARD COAL. ALLEGED ILLIOT HARBOUR DEAL.

Three Sanitary Board coolies were charged at the Hongkong Police Court yesterday with the theft of a ton of coal belonging to the Sanitary Board, and three Chinese launchmen, including the coxswain, were charged with receiving the same knowing it to have been stolen. It seems that the Sanitary Board coolies, who are employed on a Sanitary launch, sold the coal with which they had been supplied for their own launch to the men on the other launch, and the abnormal consumption of the Sanitary Board launch led to inquiries being made with the result that this illicit dealing was discovered. The case was adjourned. Mr. Cardiner is defending the Sanitary Board coolies, and Mr. Wo (of Mr. Brutton's office) is defending the other launch people.

## BANGLE SNATCHING. SENTENCE REDUCED.

Sentence of twelve months' imprisonment and twenty strokes with the birch was passed last week by Mr. Orme, the Magistrate, upon a Chinese youth who was charged with snatching a bangle from a girl's wrist. At the Hongkong Magistrate's Court yesterday Mr. Crew asked for the case to be re-opened, and after hearing additional evidence the sentence was reduced to one of three months' imprisonment and twenty strokes with the birch.

# THE WRECK OF THE "CHIYO MARU." COURT OF INQUIRY IN TOKYO. EXAMINATION OF CAPTAIN BENT.

The Marine Court of Inquiry in the Department of Communications began the examination on June 30th of Captain Bent and members of the crew of the T.K.K. steamer *Chiyo-maru*, which was stranded and wrecked on Lemas Island, near Hongkong, on March 31st last.

Captain Bent, who was examined through an interpreter, said in the course of his statement that the *Chiyo-maru* steamed at a speed of 15.2 miles after leaving Manila, and on the afternoon of March 30th he gave instructions to reduce the speed to 14 miles. It was calculated that Lemas would be passed at a distance of 4 miles, and that Hongkong would be reached at 7 o'clock in the morning. He had no clear recollection as to the position of the ship at 3.30 in the afternoon. At this Mr. Miyako, Captain Bent's counsel, drew the attention of the Court to what he said were incorrect interpretations and made by the Court interpreter, and there ensued some discussion between counsel and the interpreter.

Resuming his statement, Captain Bent said that he went to his cabin to sleep at 1.10 in the morning, and up to that time the weather was fair. At 4.20 he was aroused by the Fourth Officer, who told him that the First Officer had asked for his presence on the bridge as a dense fog was coming on. He dressed and immediately went on the bridge. It must have been about 4.25. It was pitch dark and nothing could be seen more than 10 feet ahead. The Fourth Officer told him that he saw land, but witness could not see any land. Shortly afterwards, the stranding took place. The Captain immediately ordered full speed astern but without success. The stranding took place after the Captain had been on the bridge for about a minute and 30 seconds. As soon as the accident occurred he gave the necessary instructions to the First and Second Officers, and he himself hurried to the wireless room, and messages were sent out reporting what had occurred. Shortly afterwards a British destroyer arrived on the scene and took off all the passengers. Of the cargo on board the ship, Y.232,000 gold and Y.233,374 silver coin, 24 cinema films, and some other goods were landed, but the rest was lost. Some of the Chinese seamen were missing, but afterwards it was ascertained that they had got ashore and deserted, crossing the island over the hills.

Mr. Sakai Hachiro, First Officer of the *Chiyo-maru*, was next examined. He said he had made the voyage to Manila four times, that is, thrice in the *Tenyo* and once in the *Chiyo*. The stranding of the *Chiyo* took place at 4.31 in the morning of March 31st, 1916. The accident occurred soon after the 4.30 bell was rung. The witness came on the bridge at 4 o'clock to relieve the Second Officer, who told him that from 2 to 3.30 the sky was clear and then began to be cloudy. The distance to Lemas Island was 27 miles, speed 14.2 knots, and the course N. 39 deg. When the First Officer relieved the Second Officer the sky was slightly cloudy and stars were visible here and there. Shortly afterwards a fog came on and so he sent the Fourth Officer to arouse the Captain. This was about 4.15. The Captain came on the bridge 6 or 7 minutes. The First and Fourth Officers almost simultaneously discovered the white breakers and black hills. The Captain immediately ordered full speed astern, but it was too late, and the ship grounded on the rocks.

Mr. Yamamura, Second Officer, said that he turned in at 4.15 and was still awake when the 4.30 bell rang. Immediately afterwards the ship was shaken by a violent concussion, so that the stranding must have taken place soon after 4.30 a.m.

After further examination of the Second Officer the Court adjourned.

# HONGKONG SHARE MARKET.

Messrs. Vernon & Smyth, in their weekly share report, dated the 12th July, 1916, state:—

The tone of the local market, since our report of 7th inst., has been quiet, and now closes with speculative stocks slightly under last week's quotations, with the exception of Dock, which have hardened, and close with probable cash buyers at \$120, and corresponding cash buyers at \$120. The Shanghai market still remains very dull, for all but Shanghai Docks, which are in demand at Tls. 81, due to the increased dividend of Tls. 74 for the year ending 30th April. The Rubber market for the present is neglected, and, according to latest advices, prices are slightly lower. Bar Silver is today quoted at 29 1/2, Sterling T.T. at 2/0 1/2, Shanghai T.T. at 72 and Singapore T.T. at 55. The Bank's buying rate for 3 days' bills on Shanghai stands at 72 1/2.

BANKS show an improvement and sales have been made at \$755 and \$770 and they close at \$705 with probable buyers. The half-yearly dividend of \$2 3/4 at ex. 2/11 is payable on 14th August.

MARINE INSURANCES have been quiet and close unaltered since our last. Sales have taken place of Unions at \$910 and Cantons at \$395.

FIRE INSURANCES.—No business is reported and prices are quoted nominal at \$153 for China Fires and \$175 for Hongkong Fires.

SHIPPING.—Douglases have been quiet, with sales reported at \$135 and \$134 for cash, and at the close there are probable buyers at \$134. Indo-China Deferred have been done up to \$135 for cash, but have since weakened somewhat and they close at \$133 1/2 buyers. Preferred shares are slightly easier at \$47 1/2 buyers. Steamboats have been sold at \$22, but there are further sellers at the rate. Star Ferries are unchanged at \$35 nominal.

OILS.—Shells have been sold at 95/- at which they close nominal. Langkats have come to business at Tls. 27, and there are further buyers. Ural Caspians are 32 1/2 nominal.

REFINERIES.—Market is quiet and China Sugars have receded, after sales at \$116 to \$115 1/2, at which rate there are cash buyers. Malabons with no sales reported are weaker, with sellers at \$35.

MIXING.—Kailans have not come to business and price is 25/- nominal. Raubs have been sold at \$23, but close with sellers at the rate. Tronchs have weakened to 32/0.

DOCKS.—WHARVES AND GODOWNS.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks have been the medium of considerable business from \$124 upwards for cash, and equivalent rates forward. They close firm with probable buyers at \$120 1/2. Kowloon Wharves: business is reported at \$82, but market is now firmer with buyers at \$83. Shanghai Docks have had a sharp rise to Tls. 81. Hongkong Wharves are nominal at Tls. 82.

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.—Hongkong Lands are firmer with buyers at \$104. The usual interim dividend of \$3 1/2 is payable on 26th inst. Central Estates remain on offer at \$97. West Points have improved, and after sales at from \$88 to \$90 close nominal at the higher figure. Hotels are better with buyers at \$105.

COTTON MILLS have been dull and close with Ewos at Tls. 135 and Kung Yik Tls. 134, both nominal, but Shanghai Cottons are wanted at Tls. 91.

MISCELLANEOUS.—With the exception of Electric this market has been dull. China Lights, China Borneos and China Providents are unaltered from last week's quotations. Ropes have been done at \$32. Cements have been done in small quantities at \$9.30 to \$9.40, and close with buyers at \$9.35. Tramways have been sold at \$6.85 and \$6.90, and there are buyers at \$6.80. Electrics have been freely bought at from \$47 to \$48, and there are now buyers at \$48 1/2. Watsons are nominal at \$6 1/2.

Memo.—Next Settlement Day, 28th July.

## RUBBER DIVIDENDS.

### SUNGALA RUBBER ESTATE, LTD.

A dividend of 10 per cent. of the capital of the company was declared at the annual meeting of the Sungala Rubber Estate (1916), Ltd., Shanghai, on the 5th inst. At the extraordinary meeting which followed a resolution was passed authorizing the directors to increase the capital of the company by issuing 40,000 new shares at such time as they see fit.

### BUKIT TOH ALANG ESTATES, LTD.

A dividend of eight per cent. (making 12 per cent. for the year) was declared at the sixth annual meeting of shareholders of the Bukit Toh Alang Rubber Estates, Ltd., held at Shanghai on the 6th inst. It was announced that the company propose to subscribe a sum not exceeding Tls. 2,000 to war charities.

## HEROIC DEEDS.

Among the last list of deeds for which the latest honours have been awarded, nothing is more notable than the feat of Second Lieutenant Campbell, of the Royal Engineers. The Germans had dug a mine, primed with over a ton of high explosives, which only required the lighting of a fuse. Apparently they were awaiting a favourable moment, when Lieutenant Campbell cut into the gallery and removed the entire charge. He was awarded the Military Cross. Another fine story is that of Second Lieutenant Lord Doune and Walker in an aeroplane. They sighted a Fokker 1,000 feet below, and dived, Walker firing at a 30-foot range. Lord Doune headed straight for the Fokker, forcing it to rise steeply to avoid a collision. Both officers then opened fire, and shot away the Fokker's wing, and the machine fell behind the British lines. Both aviators received the Military Cross.

# NAVY LEAGUE AND WAR MEMORIAL FUND.

## "STAR AND GARTER" BUILDING FUND.

### SIXTH LIST OF SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Lady Chater	250.00
R. F. Carmichael	100.00
R. M. Dyer	50.00
W. M. Dyer	30.00
S.H.D., J. Henderson	125.00
Humphreys, W. M.	80.00
Humphreys, C.D.M.E., J. Reid	15.00
—\$25 each	
Sin Tak Fan, D. Gow, T. Neave,	
K. E. Greig—\$20 each	
A. M. L.	
Miss Margaret Sloan, Z.Y.X.	
(Swatow), Wong Kam Fook,	
Lo Cheung Shin, J. Dewar,	
A.C. G. W. McK., T.E.P.,	
W. J. Rattey, F. C. Coleman,	
W. Allan, J. Martin, W.	
Davison, D. Keith, J. W.	
Paton, J. McCormack, J. B.	
Chapman, A. Davidson, E. M.	
French, R. H. Cousins, J.	
Waldron—\$10 each	
E.G.S., S. D. Setna, J. W. W.	
Anon, K.M.C., C.J.H., W.	
Morgan, C. L. Howell, F.	
Stone, R. H. B. Mitchell, D.	
Parves, W. H. Whitely, W.	
Forsyth, J. M. Ramsay, A. M.	
Simpson, J. D. Parkes, J. D.	
Logan, G. Henderson, W.	
Brown, D. S. Cooper, W.	
Taylor, H. H. Scott, S. Gray,	
J. Weir, A. R. Kinross, J. M.	
Smyth, C. Atkinson, C.	
Crispin, R. Dixon, J. Fish,	
B. E. F., J. Smith, C. W.	
Brown, W. Wetherston, W. R.	
Brown, A. Stalker, W. R.	
Oswald, G. Grott, J. Simpson,	
L. J. Blake, W. H. Prowse,	
Thos. L. Scott, R. Gray, J. E.	
Hansen, N. McArthur, W.	
Weir, C.D.A.S., J. Foulds, E.	
B. Cuby—\$5 each	
R. W. Bristow	245.00
Collected by Messrs. Donnelly	3.00
and Whyte—C. Edgcombe, \$25;	
Capt. MacKinnon, \$10; W.	
Badge, \$10; J. Lennex, \$10;	
R.H., \$10; J.A., \$10; H. West,	
\$5; W. Fraser, \$5	
Collected by Mr. F. E. Rosser:	
Sun Co., Ltd., \$20; S. R.	
Aitkin, \$10; E.H.N., \$10; Choy	
Chong, \$10; Lau Shau Man,	
\$5; A. S. Kempthorne, \$5; A.	
Weill, \$5; F. W. Evans, \$5;	
G. H. Harper, \$5; Lam Woo,	
\$5; Tang Wah & Co., \$5;	
Sang Wai, \$5; W. B. Hind,	
\$5	
Collected by W. and H.	95.00
Total as per fifth list	81,291.00
Total to date	5,088.69
Less cost of building one	
room and furnishing—£250	
at 2/1 3/4 (Remitted)	3,334.90
Balance towards endowment	
of above	\$2,964.70
9,000 dollars more required.	
E. A. M. WILLIAMS,	
Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, Navy	
League, Hongkong Branch,	
Hongkong, 12th July, 1916.	

## GIRLS V. MECHANICS.

### SIR W. BEARDMORE'S STRIKING STATEMENT.

Sir W. Beardmore, the new president of the Iron and Steel Institute, in his address at the annual meeting of that body in London recently, said the refusal of workers to utilize to the best advantage improved methods of manufacture, evolved by experimental research, discouraged industrialists in their evolution and application. When a charge of lack of enterprise was made against manufacturers, blame should at the same time be laid at the door of workers who did not realise that their interests were intimately affected by the attitude they displayed in all such cases. Early in the war it was found at the Parkhead Forge that the output from the respective machines was not so great as what the machines were designed for, and one of the workers was induced to do his best to obtain the most out of a machine. He very greatly increased his output, notwithstanding his predilection for trade union restrictions.

When it was found that the demands of the Government for a greatly accelerated production of shells required the employment of girls in the projectile factory owing to the scarcity of skilled workers, these girls in all cases produced more than double that by thoroughly trained mechanics—members of the trade unions—working the same machines under the same conditions. In the turning of the shell body the actual output by girls, with the same machines and working under exactly the same conditions and for an equal number of hours, was quite double that by trained mechanics. In the boring of shells the output was also quite double, and in the curving, waving, and finishing of shell bases quite 130 per cent. more than that of experienced mechanics. These conditions applied to war-time, when the peril of the nation demanded unselfish patriotic exertion by everyone, and the men who thus limited the output could only be regarded as unworthy of the privileges of citizenship.

## A KITCHENER STORY.

It appears that while Lord Kitchener was examining the art-treasures belonging to Mr. Stephen, of Calcutta, whose collection is a very extensive one, he happened to drop a valuable vase, the neck of which was broken in the fall. The misfortune might well have depressed the owner, but it did not. That broken vase is to-day the gem of the collection and, around the neck is a gold band with an inscription stating that on such and such a date "This vase was broken by Lord Kitchener, Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's Forces in India."

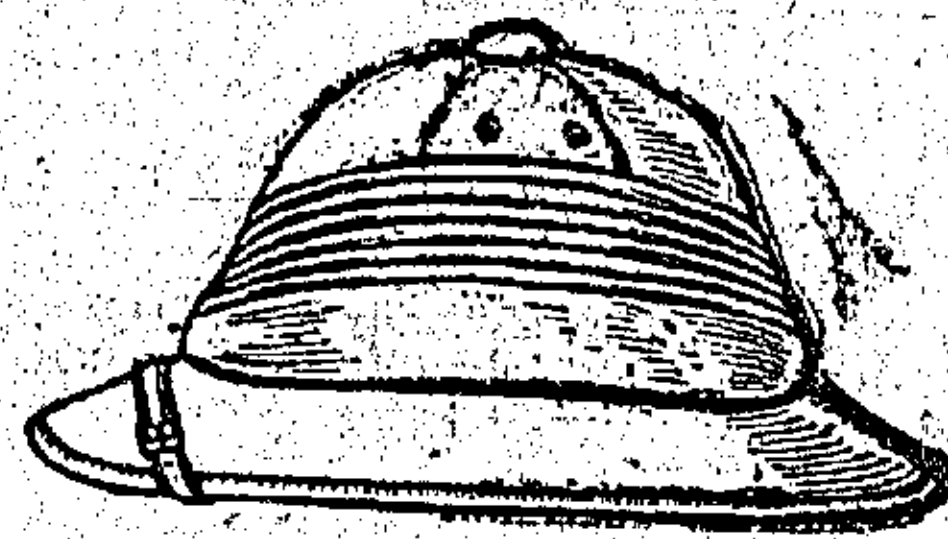
## INTIMATIONS

# LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

(ESTABLISHED 1850)

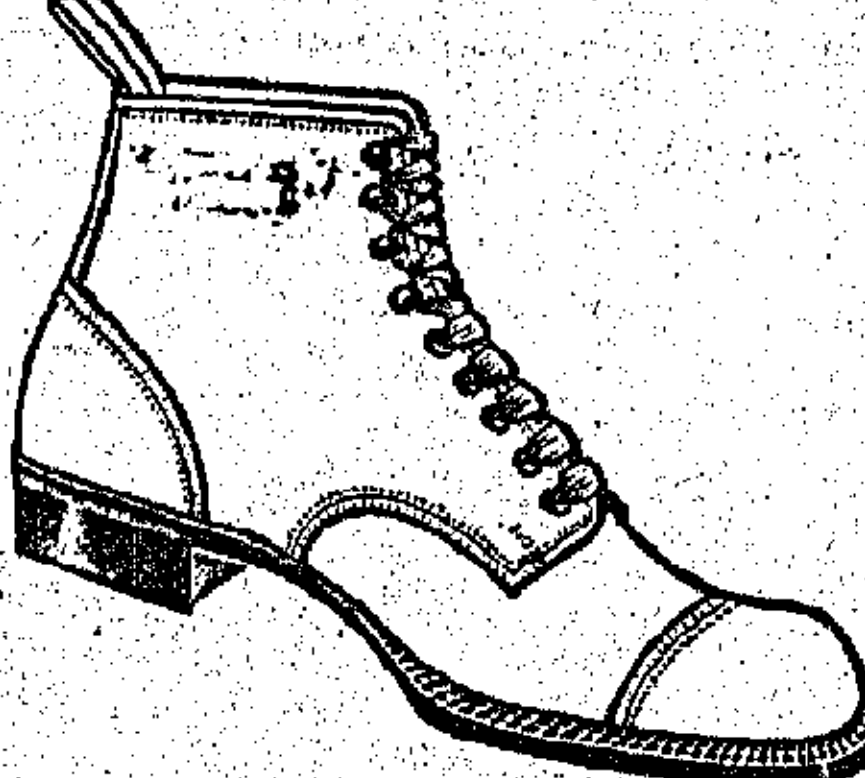
(TELEPHONE 1741)

LIGHT WEIGHT  
SUN HATS  
UNBREAKABLE  
SUN AND RAIN PROOF.  
WHITE DRILL UNCORK  
AS ILLUSTRATION  
\$8.00 and \$12.00 each.



BRITISH MADE  
WHITE CANVAS  
BOOTS  
AND  
SHOES  
AS ILLUSTRATIONS

All Sizes \$7.50 per pair.  
STOCKED ALSO WITHOUT TOE CAPS.



"OAKMORE"  
(ENGLISH MADE)

BROWN SHOES

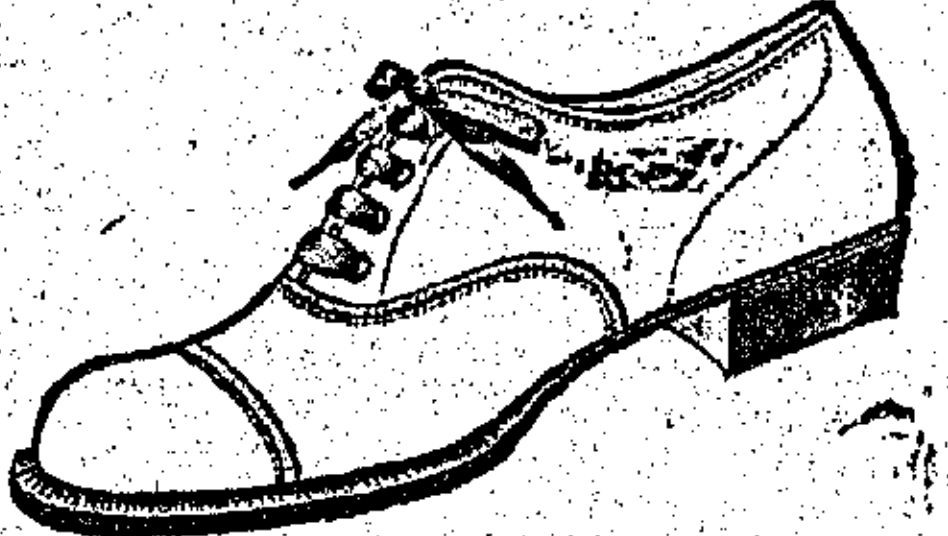
FOR HARD WEAR

"WALK-OVER"  
(AMERICAN MADE)

BROWN SHOES

\$10.00, \$12.00, \$13.50

per pair.



# LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

## INVEST IN 5% EXCHEQUER BONDS.

The War will be won, well won, and quickly won, if behind the firing line the people at home stand and offer their money to the Country. Money cannot be more patriotically used.

Every man and woman should cheerfully invest every dollar he or she can spare in 5 per cent. Exchequer Bonds. Every investment is a blow struck at the enemy; every dollar invested helps to shorten the War and to save the lives of our Sailors and Soldiers.

5 per cent. Exchequer Bonds are the simplest and safest investment in the world.

The Bonds are for five years, and the whole of the capital invested will be paid back in cash on the 1st December, 1920. The security is the security of the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom.

## Five Important Points.

- Bankers will advance money on the security of Exchequer Bonds.
- Stockbrokers will hold them as security for loans.
- They can be sold on the Stock Exchange.
- Trustees can hold Exchequer Bonds, if registered.
- The Bonds will be issued in multiples of £100. There are also £5, £20 and £50 Bonds.

THE NEW PAIN EXPELLER, KIDNEY AND BLADDER TROUBLE, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, GRAVEL, NEURALGIA, MIGRAINE, SCIATICA, LUMBAGO, BRUISES, SWELLINGS, FLEAS, TICKS, INSECT BITES, AND ALL OTHER PAINFUL AFFECTIONS. KIDNEY PILLS, LIVER PILLS, STOMACH PILLS, BLOOD PURIFIER, AND ALL OTHER MEDICINES. PREPARED BY DR. J. H. HARRIS, 10, BROADWAY, NEW YORK. PRICE 25 CENTS PER BOX. POSTAGE 5 CENTS. MONEY ORDER OR CHECKS IN ADVANCE. REFUND GIVEN IF NOT SATISFIED.

ON SALE  
BOUND VOLUMES of the HONGKONG  
WEEKLY PRESS, JULY to DECEMBER,  
1915. With Index. Price \$7.50.  
On Sale at the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS"  
Office.  
Hongkong, 10th March 1916



## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

## HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB.

**THIRD GYMKHANA MEETING** of the Season will be held at HAPPY VALLEY on SATURDAY, the 18th instant, commencing at 2.45 P.M.  
The Charge of Admission will be \$1 for others than Members of the HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB or GYMKHANA CLUB.  
Soldiers and Sailors in uniform Half-Price.  
The Committee invite the Ladies of Hongkong to be present.  
Hongkong, 13th July, 1916. [903]

## WANTED.

**A JUNIOR EUROPEAN CLERK** for Mercantile Office.  
Apply—Box No. 13.  
Care of "Daily Press" Office.  
Hongkong, 13th July, 1916. [904]

## NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER of the Estate of the late FERGUS GRAHAM KELL, deceased.

**ALL CREDITORS** and others having Claims against the Estate of the above deceased are requested to send them to me, the Undersigned, on or before the first day of August, 1916.

E. THOMAS,  
Administrator of the above Estate.  
Care of BOND & Co.,  
Amoy, China, 10th July, 1916. [905]



## GOVERNMENT BILLS, ETC.

**TENDERS** for SPECIE and MEXICAN DOLLARS, current in this Colony, for Telegraphic Transfer on the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, London, up to and for the sum of £50,000, will be received by the TREASURY CHEST OFFICE, ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT, until 11 A.M. on the 13th July, 1916.  
The Tenders to state the total amount (in Pounds Sterling). No Telegraphic Transfer will be made for less than £100.  
The Tenders to be in duplicate, and in sealed covers, addressed to the TREASURY CHEST OFFICE, ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT, and endorsed "TENDERS FOR GOVERNMENT BILLS, ETC."

The right to accept or reject any or all of the Tenders is reserved.  
Copies of Forms of Tender can be had on application.

Persons tendering for (Bills) are hereby notified that having regard to the provisions of the Acts 23 George III, Cap. 45, and 41, George III, Cap. 52, the acceptance of any such Tender is subject to the express condition that no Member of the British House of Commons shall be admitted to any share or part in or to any benefit to arise from the Contract thereby made for the allotment of such (Bills).  
The provisions in question do not apply to Contracts entered into by an incorporated Company in its corporate capacity and made for the general benefit of the Company.

C. L. COOPER-HUNT, C.F.,  
Treasury Chest Officer, A.P.D.,  
His Majesty's Treasury Office,  
Hongkong, 13th July, 1916. [906]

## THE WEST POINT BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.

**AN INTERIM DIVIDEND** of TWO DOLLARS per Share for the six months ending 30th June, 1916, will be Payable on FRIDAY, 18th July, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.  
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, the 14th July, to FRIDAY, the 21st July (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.  
By Order of the Board of Directors,  
A. SHELTON HOOPER,  
Secretary to  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.,  
The West Point Building Co., Ltd.,  
Hongkong, 7th July, 1916. [980]

## THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.

**AN INTERIM DIVIDEND** of THREE and HALF DOLLARS per Share for the six months ending 30th June, 1916, will be Payable on WEDNESDAY, 26th July, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.  
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, the 19th, to WEDNESDAY, the 26th July (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.  
By Order of the Board of Directors,  
A. SHELTON HOOPER,  
Secretary.  
Hongkong, 11th July, 1916. [905]

## HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

**IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED** that an INTERIM DIVIDEND of £2.30 per Share, subject to deduction of Income-Tax, has been declared for the HALF-YEAR ending 30th June, 1916, at rate of 2 1/4 per Dollar.

The DIVIDEND will be Payable on and after MONDAY, the 14th August, 1916, at the Offices of the Corporation, where Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants.  
The REGISTER of SHARES of the Corporation will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 31st July, to SATURDAY, 12th August, 1916 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.  
By Order of the Court of Directors,  
N. J. STARR,  
Chief Manager.  
Hongkong, 11th July, 1916. [904]

## FOR SALE.

**ONE 31 INCH NEW TYPE TAPPET STEAM ROCK DRILL** complete with Numerous Spares, also ONE STEEL VERTICAL TUBE BOILER, with all Fittings, Working Pressure 80 lbs. per square inch, mounted on trolley. For full particulars apply—  
GILMAN & Co. [906]

## INTIMATIONS

## WAR CHARITIES.

**A MEETING** of the GENERAL COMMITTEE of the WAR CHARITIES FUND will be held in the COUNCIL CHAMBER, T.O.D.A.Y. (THURSDAY), July 13th, at 4.30 p.m., to consider the following Resolution:—  
"That the Executive Committee be authorised in their discretion to make allocations of funds in hand beyond those reasonably required for the Hongkong Hospital for the Royal Flying Corps, Bryanston Square, London, among (for the present) the following objects:—  
Local Working Parties.  
Y.M.C.A. Hut Fund.  
Homes for Sailors Blinded in the War.  
The Star and Garter Hospital.  
Officers' Families Fund.  
Red Cross.  
Pipe and Tobacco and Cigarettes Fund."

with further authority to subscribe in their discretion a sum not exceeding \$200 to any other object not included in the above list, and any other business.

E. R. HALLIFAX,  
Honorary Secretary,  
War Charities Committee.  
Hongkong, 10th July, 1916. [983]

## AUCTIONS

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

**THE** Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, On FRIDAY, the 14th July, 1916, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at the Tovo Kisen KAISHA's Godown (and afterwards at Messrs. H. Scott & Co.'s Godown), Kennedy Town,  
**SUNDRY SHIP'S GEAR**  
ex ss. "CHIVO MARU,"  
Comprising:—  
Steam Winches, Boat Davits, Brass Port Scuttles and Frames, Brass Saloon Window Frames and Windows, Electric Fans and Lamps, Copper Whistle and Syren, Brass Signal Gun, Engine-Room Telegraphs and Compasses, Electric Water-tight Shutter Box, Copper and Brass Steam Pipes, etc., etc.

And  
One Searchlight.  
N.B.—Further sales will be notified later.  
On View now.  
Catalogue on application.  
TERMS:—Cash on delivery.  
GEO. P. LAMMERT,  
Auctioneer.  
Hongkong, 10th July, 1916. [986]

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

**THE** Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, On TUESDAY, the 18th July, 1916, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at the Tovo Kisen KAISHA's Godown (and afterwards at Messrs. H. Scott & Co.'s Godown), Kennedy Town,  
**SUNDRY SHIP'S GEAR AND FURNITURE**  
ex ss. "CHIVO MARU,"  
Comprising:—  
Leather-Covered Armchairs, Revolving Saloon Chairs on Iron Frames, Wooden Folding Chairs, Nickel-plated Brass Bedsteads, Iron Bunk Frames and Mattresses, Patent Folding Washstands, Oak Writing and Centre Tables, Mirrors, Coloured Glass Windows, Mattresses, Rugs and Carpets, etc., etc.

On View now.  
Catalogue on application.  
TERMS:—Cash on delivery.  
GEO. P. LAMMERT,  
Auctioneer.  
Hongkong, 10th July, 1916. [989]

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

**PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS** of the letting by Public Auction, Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 17th day of July, 1916, at 5 P.M., at the Office of the PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, by Order of His Excellency the GOVERNOR, of One Lot of CROWN LAND at Moe Lan Street, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a CROWN RENT to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the KING, for one further term of 75 years.

## PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Lot	Locality	Boundary Measurements (Approximate)	Contents	Annual Rent	Upset Price
1	At Moe Lan Street, No. 107, and at Moe Lan Street, No. 108.	N. 100 feet, S. 100 feet, E. 100 feet, W. 100 feet.	1,000	10	4,100

Hongkong, 8th July, 1916. [982]

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

**MESSES. HUGHES & HOUGH** have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, On FRIDAY, the 28th day of July, 1916, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon at their Sale Rooms, Ice House Street, Victoria, Hongkong,  
The following very desirable residential Property at the Peak:  
situate in Chamberlain Road, 100 yards from the Peak Tram Station and adjoining the "Peak Hotel."  
Being BURLING LOT No. 78, and known by the name of "TRETERBYN."  
The property is held under Crown Lease and contains an area of 44,000 square feet.  
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to—  
Messrs. HASTINGS & HASTINGS,  
Vendor's Solicitors,  
No. 5, Des Voeux Road Central,  
Messrs. HUGHES & HOUGH,  
The Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, 10th July, 1916. [992]

## HOUSES TO LET

## TO LET.

**OFFICES** on 1st Floor, No. 9, Queen's Road Central (In Ice House Street).  
Apply to—  
WILKINSON & GRIST  
691

## TO LET.

**A TWO-STORY EUROPEAN HOUSE**, at No. 19, Kennedy Road East, Consisting of Four Rooms with Bathrooms and Out-houses Complete.  
Apply—  
YOUNG HEE,  
10, Des Voeux Road Central. [936]

## TO LET.

**A SMALL GODOWN** in PRINCE'S BUILDING.  
For particulars, etc., apply—  
THE HONGKONG CENTRAL ESTATE LTD.  
635

## TO LET.

**A HOUSE** in Kowloon Terrace.  
Apply—  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.  
[97]

## TO LET.

**OFFICES**, 2nd Floor, St. George's Buildings.  
Apply to—  
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co. [618]

## TO LET.

**A HOUSE**, in Observatory Villas, Kowloon.  
Apply to—  
ARRATTON V. APCAR & Co.,  
14, Des Voeux Road. [911]

## TO LET.

**"ROCKLANDS"**, No. 7, Robinson Road, from 1st August, 1916, or earlier.  
Apply—  
M. J. D. STEPHENS,  
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**OFFICES** at 2, Connaught Road, 31, WONG-NEI-CHONG ROAD.  
OFFICE in King's Buildings, HOUSE in CLIFTON GARDENS, Connaught Road.  
No. 1, HILLSIDE, THE PEAK, Nos. 2 and 2, WEST END TERRACE, CANTON.  
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THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD. [32]

## TO LET.

**TWO ROOMED-FLATS** in Nathan Road, Kowloon.  
**THREE ROOMED FLATS** in Humphrey's Buildings, Kowloon.  
**FOUR ROOMED FLATS** in May Road with every modern convenience, including English Baths and Kitchen Range, Hot Water and Water Carriage System. A few Flats specially designed to accommodate three bachelors at reasonable rentals. Immediate possession.  
**FOUR ROOMED HOUSES** in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.  
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HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.  
Alexandra Buildings [692]

## ORGAN RECITAL

ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL,  
THURSDAY,  
JULY 13th,  
AT 9.15 P.M.  
Vocalist:  
MR. FRANK AUSTIN.  
Hongkong, 11th July, 1916. [991]

## INTIMATION

WATSON'S  
TAI YEUK FONG  
HAIR WASH.

## AN ELEGANT TOILET

## REQUISITE

which

## COMBINES THE PROPERTIES

of a

RESTORER, POMADE AND  
HAIR WASH.

We have just received the following Order from—  
PICKERING, YORKS, England:  
"Please send me Six Large Bottles of your TAI YEUK FONG HAIR WASH."  
(Signed) J.W.T.

Prepared only by

A. S. WATSON &  
CO., LTD.,

TELEPHONE 16.

## DEATHS.

**LITTLE**—At the Red Cross Hospital, Shanghai, on July 7th, ELLA DAVIDSON, the beloved wife of the Rev. Lacy Little, Presbyterian Mission, Kiangyin, aged 49 years.  
**SOUSA**—At Hongkong, on July 10th, DUARTE EDMUNDO, dearly beloved son of Mr. and Mrs. D. E. de Souza, (Shanghai and Manila papers please copy). [901]

## ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

Mr. and Mrs. D. E. de Souza to their many friends for kind expressions of sympathy and condolence in their recent bereavement. [900]

Hongkong Office: 10A, Des Voeux Road, C.  
London Office: 121, FINEST STREET, E.C.

## The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 13th JULY, 1916.

## THE DEAD DECLARATION.

The announcement that the Declaration of London has been officially repudiated by the British and French Governments—which, as the two chief naval Powers amongst the Allies, have been most hampered by its restrictions—will be welcomed throughout the Empire. The action now taken is a logical sequel to the admissions made in the House of Lords last December, when Lord Lansdowne, in reply to criticisms alleging that the British Fleet was being harassed for the benefit of the enemy, said that the Declaration "was dead as an instrument of international obligation." In point of fact, it was never ratified after its provisional acceptance by the conference of representatives of the Powers which drew it up in 1909, the House of Lords rejecting the Bill in which it was embodied when the measure was submitted to them by the House of Commons. Nor was the International Prize Court which it was proposed to establish ever brought into existence. Nevertheless, though the Declaration was never an international code and had no international validity, its provisions were adopted "in part" by the British Government after the outbreak of war "for the guidance of our Prize Courts and the Prize Courts of our Allies." In practice, however, it was found impossible to respect many of

the theoretical admonitions contained in this codification of the marine law of nations, and the reason for this will be immediately apparent when some of its main provisions are explained. The Declaration placed "foodstuffs," which the Germans would not require for the short and sharp campaign upon which they counted, in the list of articles which could be made "conditional contraband" without notice. On the other hand—and most significantly, as Lord SYDENHAM pointed out—it placed in the category of commodities which were *not* to be contraband in any circumstances, raw cotton, a vital ingredient of propellants; rubber, essential for motor transport and other military purposes; and metallic ores, indispensable in the manufacture of munitions. The Declaration further rendered the supply of a belligerent through neutral ports more easy than before by the abandonment of the rule of "continuous voyage" on which the United States took their stand in the Civil War. It stipulated that a blockade must not extend beyond the ports and coasts occupied by the enemy, and that neutral vessels might not be captured for breach of blockade except "within the area of operations of the warships detailed to render the blockade effective." It was declared illegal to capture a ship for breach of blockade if she were on the way to a non-blockaded port, even though she might subsequently intend running the blockade. A ship's papers were made conclusive evidence of destination unless she were found out of her course, which, in the case of the long-distance blockades now inevitable, would be extremely difficult to prove. Incidentally, the Declaration provided latitude of excuse for sinking captured neutral ships. Hitherto England had held that neutral prizes could not be destroyed at sea, but must be properly condemned by a Prize Court. Her delegates, however, agreed to a clause permitting such destruction to take place where the sending of the prize into port would involve danger to the safety of the warships engaged. It is not difficult to understand how the British delegates came to consent to some of the foregoing conditions. In regard to the list of commodities, for instance, which were not to be declared contraband, it is probable that they failed to realise the military use to which these could be put. Nor can they be blamed for this; they were not chemists and could not be expected to foresee the developments of modern scientific warfare. There was far less excuse for the House of Commons, which endorsed the proposals, because it declined an invitation to submit the whole question to a commission of experts for consideration. That our delegates did not press for the inclusion of "foodstuffs" in the list is explained by the fact that they were concerned for the safety of Great Britain's food supply from overseas in case of war. Indeed, they were severely criticised at the time for agreeing that foodstuffs might, under certain conditions, be liable to seizure. That our Navy would so speedily and thoroughly sweep the seas of enemy ships was not then anticipated. But the stupidity of agreeing to conditions which would deprive us in large measure of the advantage of our command of the sea by enabling the enemy to obtain supplies freely from all parts of the world through the agency of neighbouring neutral nations is only exceeded by the folly of the Government in striving to adhere to these conditions after they had been shown, in practice, to be so detrimental to our interests.

At the Marine Court yesterday a boatmaster named Cheung King was fined \$5 for unlawfully having his boat under way during prohibited hours. P.S. Station prosecuted.

The Committee of the Hongkong Association of Women War Workers desire to notify working members that a case will be packed on the 20th inst., and they will be very glad to receive as much work as possible not later than Tuesday, 18th inst., between the hours of 10 and noon at the City Hall.

Mr. C. E. Anton, of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., Hongkong, has arrived in Shanghai to take charge here, it is understood, while Mr. J. Johnstone goes south. It is uncertain how long Mr. Johnstone will remain in Hongkong, but (says the "C. Daily News") we understand, not permanently.

The Gymkhana meeting, postponed from last week on account of the weather, will be held at Happy Valley next Saturday.

Mr. R. C. Morton returned to the Colony yesterday by the *Tenyo Maru* to take charge of the local branch of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co.

A meeting of the Legislative Council is being held this afternoon, at which the Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak will move his resolution that all enemy trade-marks now on the local Register shall be expunged.

The passengers who left by the *Empress of Russia* yesterday included Dr. J. W. Noble, who is returning to America for the summer; Mr. and Mrs. P. M. Hodgson, who are going on a trip to Japan; and Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Lamert, who are taking their little boy to America for medical treatment.

The programme of the organ recital to be given to-night at 9.15 at St. John's Cathedral by Mr. Denman Fuller, F.R.C.O., L.R.A.M., is as follows:—Allegro appassionato (Sonata 1.), Basil Harwood; Andantino, E. Lemare; Recit. and Air, "Lord God of Abraham," Mendelssohn; Mr. Frank Austin; Prelude, Rachmaninoff; Hymn 477; Salut d'amour, E. Elgar; Air, "It is enough," Mendelssohn; Mr. Frank Austin; Intermezzo and Easter Hymn, P. Mascagni. A collection will be taken in aid of general expenses of the Cathedral.

## HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE CLUB.

## TO BE OPENED THIS MONTH.

The Police Reserve Headquarters Club, premises for which have been secured at the top of Prince's Buildings, Ice House Street, will consist of seven large and commodious rooms, included in which is the suite of rooms formerly occupied by the Austrian Consulate. The rooms will be transformed into buffet bar-room, a lounge, reading and writing room, card room, games room, committee room and lecture hall, and it is hoped, if funds permit, to secure a billiard table which will be placed in the lecture hall or committee room. There will be no entrance fee or monthly subscription, the idea being to run the Club without profit. Should this be found to be unworkable after a certain period, a small subscription fee will be decided upon. The Club will be entirely open to all members of the Police Reserve irrespective of rank, there will be no reservations for officers, and the members will be allowed to bring visitors to the Club upon the latter signing their names in the visitors' book. The Club will be open from 9 a.m. onwards, and light refreshments will be procurable at all hours of the day up to the hour of closing. Alcoholic beverages may be obtained atiffin time, and also from 6 p.m. onwards, on a restricted scale, and only at the hours stated. A representative General Committee has been appointed, along with a Furnishing Committee, Bar Committee, and a Recreation Committee. Several subscriptions have already been received towards the expenses of fitting up the Club, and yesterday Mr. F. C. Jenkin received a handsome donation of \$1,000 for this purpose from Nan Yang Brothers Tobacco Company, Hongkong. Mr. Kan Chiu Nam, the managing partner of the Company, has also become a founder of the Club by subscribing an additional sum of \$100. The arrangements for the Club are proceeding rapidly, and it is hoped that the premises will be ready for use at the end of the present month.

## HONGKONG'S WATER SUPPLY.

On July 1st the storage of water in the City and Hill District reservoirs totalled 750.05 million gallons, as compared with 447.75 million gallons in the corresponding period last year. The consumption of water in this district during June was 165.60 million gallons, which, with an estimated population of 284,010, gives an average daily consumption per head of 20.8 gallons. In June, 1915, with an estimated population of 261,319, the total consumption was 174.90 million gallons, or an average of 22.2 gallons. The storage in the Kowloon reservoirs on July 1st was 352.50 million gallons, against 339.24 million gallons on the same date last year. The consumption during June in Kowloon totalled 35.64 million gallons, with an estimated population of 98,300, thus giving an average daily consumption per head of 12.1 gallons. In the same month last year the total consumption by a population of 93,500 was 33.79 million gallons, or 11.7 gallons per head daily. The Government Analyst's reports show that the water is of excellent quality.



# THE WAR.

## BRITISH GAIN ENEMY FRONT SYSTEM OF DEFENCE.

### CONTALMAISON REGAINED BY ASSAULT.

### FRENCH PREPARING FOR SECOND OFFENSIVE.

### WILL BE CARRIED OUT IN A FEW DAYS.

### ENEMY'S "THIN ANÆMIC LINE."

### ADMITS FIGHTING OVERWHELMING RUSSIAN ODDS.

#### FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### ENEMY FRONT SYSTEM OF DEFENCE CAPTURED.

LONDON, July 11th.

General Sir Douglas Haig reports:—After ten days and nights of continuous fighting our troops have completed the methodical capture of the whole of the enemy's front system of defence on a front of 14,000 yards.

The German defence system consisted of numerous continuous lines of fire support and reserve trenches, extending to various depths, ranging from 2,400 yards, and included five strongly-fortified villages, numerous heavily-wired entrenchments, and a large number of immensely strong redoubts. The capture of each of these trenches represented important operations, and they are all now in our hands. The German success at Trone's Wood was of short duration, as we recaptured nearly the whole of the wood. Apart from the guns hidden in the debris, we captured in these operations 26 field-guns, one naval gun, and one heavy howitzer. The prisoners exceed 7,500.

#### MORE PRISONERS TAKEN.

General Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We took prisoner 180 unwounded men, including a battalion Commander, at Contalmaison. The whole of the village is now in our hands.

We took prisoner 200 unwounded men in Mametz Wood.

One of our aeroplanes was shot down by a direct hit from an anti-aircraft gun, and three other machines have not returned.

#### STORMING OF CONTALMAISON

LATER.

Our Infantry have retaken Contalmaison by assault.

A strong German counter-attack was repulsed with heavy loss.

We stormed further east several lines of trenches in Mametz Wood, the greater part of which are now in our possession. We captured here a heavy howitzer and three field guns.

Heavy fighting continues at Trone's Wood.

#### GREAT FRENCH SUCCESS.

#### IMPORTANCE OF HILL 97.

PARIS, July 11th.

A semi-official message lays stress on the great tactical importance of the capture of Hill 97, south-east of Biaches. It places the French in possession of the last hill before the Somme, which is less than a mile from the Peronne-Chaulnes line, dominates the Somme Valley, and, moreover, enables the French to see everything that happens at Peronne.

LATER.

A communiqué states:—On both sides of the Somme the night was calm.

South of the Somme, since the night of the 9th instant, we have captured 1,300 prisoners.

PARIS, July 12th.

A communiqué states:—To-day has been comparatively quiet on both banks of the Somme.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### FRENCH PROGRESSING. A BRILLIANT ATTACK.

PARIS, July 11th.

A communiqué states:—South of the Somme we progressed in the region of Biaches and Barleux, carrying a small fort and capturing hundreds of prisoners.

A brilliant attack south of Biaches resulted in the capture of a strongly-held hill dominating the river and Maisonette farm, situated at the summit.

#### GERMAN ATTACK AT VERDUN.

PARIS, July 11th.

A communiqué states:—On the left of the Meuse, after an intense bombardment, the Germans attacked at Flury, to the east of Le Chenois, and gained a footing in the Le Chenois Wood and east of Fumin, but were immediately ejected.

Our barrage and machine-gun fire elsewhere broke enemy attacks.

#### FIERCE BOMBARDMENT ON RIGHT BANK OF MEUSE.

PARIS, July 12th.

A communiqué states:—The fiercest bombardment continues on the right bank of the Meuse.

There has been a moderate cannonade on the left bank of the Meuse.

#### GERMANS GAIN LODGEMENT AT DAMLOUP.

PARIS, July 12th.

The Germans on the right of the Meuse, after several fruitless and costly attempts, gained a lodgement in a Damloup battery and in some elements of our line in the Fumin Wood.

#### AIR COMBATS.

PARIS, July 12th.

There were fourteen air combats in the Somme region on the 10th inst. Four enemy machines which were badly hit by our machine-guns dived abruptly. A French pilot brought back a burning machine to our lines and landed safely.

#### IN LORRAINE.

PARIS, July 11th.

A communiqué states:—In Lorraine, the enemy penetrated the first line of elements east of Reillon on a front of two hundred metres.

#### GALLANT INFANTRY.

LONDON, July 11th.

Reuter's Correspondent at Headquarters reports that yesterday's British successes were most important.

The storming of Contalmaison was performed with great gallantry by our Infantry, who pushed steadily through to the Mametz Wood, where it is understood our position is most satisfactory.

#### FRENCH SECOND OFFENSIVE.

LONDON, July 12th.

The French are now preparing the second part of their offensive south of the Somme. They are in contact on a front of three and a half miles with the enemy's last line defending the Somme Valley, which is three-quarters of a mile wide, bordered with ponds. The Germans have strengthened this naturally powerful position by bridgeheads, which therefore are only reducible by operations demanding preparation. It seems likely that these preparations, says the French semi-official report, will be carried out in a few days.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### GERMAN FORCE AGAINST THE ALLIES.

LONDON, July 12th.

French experts estimate that there are over thirty German divisions opposed to the British. Two fresh divisions from Germany are attacking Verdun.

#### FRENCH AIR-SQUADRONS ACTIVE.

PARIS, July 12th.

A communiqué states:—Our air-squadrons dropped 220 bombs on various stations on Monday night.

#### RUSSIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### RUSSIAN OFFENSIVE. GERMAN APPREHENSIONS.

LONDON, July 11th.

The Germans are apparently apprehensive as to the fate of Pinsk, and have issued a denial of the "Russian Official Report" of the capture of the place. They say that no such report has been received up to the present.

#### LARGE ENEMY FORCE REPULSED.

PETROGRAD, July 12th.

A communiqué says the fighting on the Stokhod continues. The Russians, to the north-west of Kimpolung, repulsed large enemy forces.

#### RUSSIANS PRESSING ON IN THE CAUCASUS.

PETROGRAD, July 12th.

The Russians are pressing on in the Caucasus.

#### ITALIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### SUCCESSFUL ITALIAN PRESSURE.

ROME, July 12th.

A communiqué reports that in consequence of Italian pressure in Trentino, the Austrians have been obliged to recall troops already on the way to the East.

#### NAVAL ACTIVITIES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### RUSSIAN CAPTURES IN THE BALTIC.

LONDON, July 12th.

A telegram from Copenhagen says the Russians in the Baltic have captured the German steamers *Lisabon* and *Worms*, of 5,000 and 9,000 tons respectively.

#### GERMANY'S MERCHANT SUBMARINES.

#### ANOTHER LEAVES PORT.

AMSTERDAM, July 11th.

The *Vossische Zeitung* says the *Deutschland* is one of several submarine cargo boats being built by a company formed by the North German Lloyd and the Deutsche Bank.

Another such vessel, which has been christened the *Bremen*, has left harbour.

#### GENERAL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### THE "THIN ANÆMIC LINE"

LONDON, July 12th.

The German-American propagandist, Mr. Karl von Weigand, has had a despatch published in New York, in which he was permitted by the German Censor to refer to the "thin anæmic line which General Hindenburg, Leopold, Linsingen and Boethner are fighting with against almost overwhelming odds. The Russians are well fed, while the Germans' food is lacking strength-giving properties."

The development of the Russian attack in the direction of Kovel bears out Mr. Weigand's description of the thin enemy line. The Russian General Kaledine, commanding on the Styx, withdrew his troops a few miles till amply supplied with munitions, then he struck a blow in conjunction with General Lesh farther north, from which the enemy, weakened by sending reinforcements southwards to oppose General Lechitzky, reeled and soon fled in disorder, burning villages and huge supplies of stores as a screen for their retreat. The passage of the Stokhod takes the Russians across the last natural obstacle to Kovel.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### NEW IRISH GOVERNMENT SYSTEM.

LONDON, July 11th.

In the House of Lords, Lord Lansdowne outlined the provisional system of Irish Government coming into force. After the abolition of martial law until the establishment of the new Government, there will be an Irish Secretary, with probably a Military Adviser. The carrying of arms will be prohibited from tomorrow. There will be no amnesty. The Garrison will be kept in Ireland. Special safeguards will be provided for the loyalists in the South and West. There will be a new Chief of Constabulary, who will be a soldier and who knows all parties. Lord Lansdowne stated that he understood that the Sinn Féin movement is waning. The passage of the Bill embodying the settlement will take some time.

#### IMPERIAL COMMITTEE TO OPPOSE HOME RULE.

LONDON, July 12th.

Eighty members of the House of Commons who have joined the Imperial Committee, of which Lord Salisbury is Chairman, to oppose the Home Rule settlement, will issue a manifesto shortly.

#### MEDICAL PROVISION IN MESOPOTAMIA.

LONDON, July 12th.

In the House of Commons, Col. C. E. Yate (C.) asked who was responsible for the medical provision of the Mesopotamia expedition. Mr. Austin Chamberlain replied that, in the absence of Surgeon-General Babbie, the Deputy Director of Medical Services carried out the routine duties, but the Raj had reported that he dealt with no questions of policy.

#### INDIA'S COTTON EXPORTS.

LONDON, July 12th.

In reply to Mr. G. Toulmin (L.) Mr. Austin Chamberlain gave a return showing the exports of raw cotton from India to Japan, Italy, the United Kingdom, China, Spain had been largely increased since the beginning of the war. He further said that he would be glad to give Mr. Toulmin detailed information of the efforts being made for an increase in the cultivation of long-stapled cotton in India.

#### BOARD OF AGRICULTURE PRESIDENT.

LONDON, July 11th.

Earl Crawford has been appointed President of the Board of Agriculture.

#### MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S SEAT.

LONDON, July 12th.

It is understood that a Bill will be introduced to obviate Mr. Lloyd George seeking re-election.

#### AGAINST AUGUST HOLIDAY.

LONDON, July 12th.

It is believed that Mr. Lloyd George is considering the appeal of the munitioners to postpone the August Holiday till September.

#### AMERICAN INTERESTS IN CHINA.

WASHINGTON, July 12th.

A resolution has been introduced in the Senate asking Mr. Lansing, the Secretary of State, to report whether the Russo-Japanese Alliance will close the door in China to American business interests.

#### INCOMPETENT HUNGARIAN COMMANDERS.

MILAN, July 12th.

A telegram received here reports that there were violent scenes in the Hungarian Parliament arising from the Opposition attacks on the incompetent Austrian Commanders.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### ROUMANIA'S INTENTIONS.

LONDON, July 12th.

The official correspondent of the *Berliner Tageblatt* at Bucharest is most pessimistic concerning the intentions of Roumania. He believes, however, that Roumania will not join the Allies until the Russians have crossed the Carpathians. He states that the Allies are helping Roumania in the matter of munitions.

#### THE "PALISADE."

#### SUCCESSFUL OPENING NIGHT.

On more than one occasion Kowloon residents have bemoaned the fact that there was no amusement for them in the evenings unless they undertook the journey to Hongkong, and many suggestions have been made to remedy this state of affairs, but without effect. No doubt the local gentlemen who are responsible for the "Palisade" realised that there was sufficient scope for a place of amusement in the rapidly-developing peninsula, and judging by the large "house" which favoured the opening of the "Palisade" last evening such scope undoubtedly exists. The programme provided, if maintained at the high level of excellence which was reached last night, cannot but make Kowloon's house of amusement extremely popular both for Kowloon and Hongkong residents. To witness really interesting pictures and listen to entertaining band music in the open air is a rare treat on sultry summer evenings, and this is what can be obtained at the "Palisade," a large roofless enclosure, with ample provision against any sudden change in the elements. The selection of films last night showed distinct taste, and the large audience were not slow to appreciate this fact. The pictures were quite up-to-date, and the band rendered selections from the popular *revues* and musical comedies of the day, this proving an entertainment in itself. The proprietors of the "Palisade" are to be complimented upon their efforts to add to the amusements of the Colony, and they may be assured of plenty of support if future programmes prove so thoroughly entertaining as that provided last evening.

#### FAR EASTERN SHIPPING COMPANIES AND TAXATION.

A shipping correspondent points out (*says The Times*) that companies registered in the Crown Colonies, such as Ceylon, the Straits Settlements and Hongkong, are not subject to excess profit taxation, which we believe to be the case, and he advocates the application of the tax to such companies by special enactment. He further asserts that there is a registration office for British shipping in the Chinese Treaty port of Shanghai, and that it is locally claimed the same privileges apply to shipping registered there as in the Crown Colonies. No doubt the question of applying the excess profit taxation to companies registered in some of the Crown Colonies can be argued from both sides. On the one hand they enjoy all the advantages which belong to vessels flying the British flag, and, on the other, profits may be derived entirely from local trading in the East, where they have to face severe competition from companies not subject to such taxation.

The correspondent further suggests that the Indo-China Steamship Company, which removed its head office from London to the East last year, may thus be able to avoid the excess profit taxation. That is a matter for the Treasury and lawyers to decide, but we understand that the removal of the office was in no way whatever connected with the levy of the new taxation. The business of the company is in the Far East, where it was considered the board of directors should be, and, further, the company has a large number of Chinese shareholders, who, by the change are relieved from the burden of paying British income-tax. It will be remembered that the advances in the shares last year were attributed mainly to Chinese buying. There is no reason to suppose that the company, which is understood to have fared very well, has not fully taken into account the possibility of being called upon to pay excess profit taxation and made the necessary provision. It would, indeed, be anomalous that of two companies in maintaining similar services in the Far East, one, which had removed its head office to China during the war, should not be taxed, while the other, which still remained in London, should, like other shipping companies registered in the United Kingdom, be called upon to pay.

#### "KNOCKING ABOUT THE TRENCHES."

#### A BARRISTER'S IMPRESSIONS.

I used to be a barrister. I had a practice and the rapidly thinning hair which it is alleged means brains. I am what flappers call middle-aged, and sensible people in the prime of life. I have edited a trench newspaper in the front line of the trenches. I have attended the midnight dance of the trench rats. I have danced in a set of lancers as lady, to the music of the gramophone and the light of candles. I have tried to pick up a pair of high boots and found there was a dead man at the end of them. I have judged a boxing show within range of the Hun guns. I have been "over the top," as it is called when one makes an attack across the open, and it is owing to a steel helmet that I am writing this—mine has got a big dunce from shrapnel in it, on the place where the speeches to the jury used to originate from. Forget your revolver if you like, but never your steel helmet, and please keep on sending us the rum ration for the men; it is liquid, good humour, and medicine rolled into one.

"And how do you like it?" That is the first question everybody asks you if you are home on leave. I have had eight months in the front line and I cannot answer it yet. One's instinct is to reply "Oh! pretty fair hell," and then as you stand in Piccadilly, with the taxis and buses rolling by, facing an advertisement of somebody's pills guaranteed to make you live for ever, you remember the evening when your leave warrant arrived in trenches, and how you shook the water out of the back of your neck and held yourself upright when you could no longer hear the flop of a stray bullet in the sodden earth beside you, and the chance of the road being shelled seemed very remote. Personally, when I get leave I crouch along the communication trench until I am quite safe. I want my leave pretty bad and "strays" do not understand things. You remember other things too. The joy of arriving in billets with half a company untouched, after hurrying along a road over which our young friend is sending H. E. Whizz-bangs, Shrapnel, and any old things his imagination fancies, and your arrival in the dilapidated farm-house where you are assuredly going to sleep on the floor, but may be on a dry floor, which seems a paradise if the post and the whisky have preceded you, and then dinner with your friends—and friends are friends at the front, not acquaintances easily upset by a chance tactless remark.

Most of the wit turns on one's personal appearance: mine is most useful to the battalion, specially if Fritz has been testing his machine guns—and I have lain in eight inches of mud on a pitch-dark road—not because I had "the wind up," oh dear no, but just to make the shooting more sporting for him. What strikes us most is not trench mortars or Silent Susies or machine-guns, but that it is a war of wonderful sanitation and priceless good humour. I suppose even the Hun must have some sense of humour otherwise he could not have thought of the Tynna of Hate or alleged that his womenfolk were well-dressed. Of course one does not see one of my friends' complaints that he never sees a woman with decent ankles, but then he has decorated the officers' dugouts for some twenty miles of front line with Kirschner's and Fragonard's wonderful drawings, so he is a bit of an expert. My grouse is tea made at 5 a.m. with trench water—it always deranges something in my inside. And the sanitation! Everything which can be salvaged is collected, such as old rifles, bayonets, haversacks, and equipment, and everything else buried or burnt; there are no bull-bait tins or cigarette papers lying about in our trenches. I have been reproved myself for dropping a match outside a billet, and had to pick it up and spoil a new pair of gloves in doing so.

This is a question of discipline and custom, and the men soon get as keen on it as the officers. I have seen men shaving on a December morning in the front-line trenches, with the German trench about eighty yards away, with water boiled in an old tin over a brazier and a periscope as a-looking glass, and there was no order causing them to do so until they got into billets next day. They are proud of the appearance of their regiment and knew that the smarter they looked the smarter they would fight.

#### LORD KITCHENER AND THE DURATION OF THE WAR.

The late Lord Kitchener looked for an early close of the war, according to Mr. A. G. Gardiner, Editor of the *Daily News*. In an article published in the London Journal on June 10th Mr. Gardiner says:—"I am told on good authority that a few days before the end which came upon him so swiftly and silently, Lord Kitchener said he had revised his estimate of the duration of the war. He had calculated that it would last three years. He now thought that estimate excessive, and looked for an earlier close. The enormous impetus of events during the past few days gives force to the prediction. There is on all sides a feeling of the imminence of final things."



**WHISKY.**  
UNVARIED FOR OVER  
**150 YEARS.**  
THE SAME TO-DAY AS IN  
**1745.**  
**BEWARE OF**  
**IMITATIONS.**  
SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG:  
**LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,**  
and from ALL WINE MERCHANTS. 139

Face Like Badly Cooked Lobster.  
Cheeks and Neck Fairly Smothered  
With Small Red Spots. Used  
Cuticura Soap and Ointment. Face  
as if Never Known Ringworm.

62, Norbury Court Rd., Norbury, London, S.W. 13. About eight years ago the barber scraped my face rather badly and made it very sore. In a week or two, having had to be shaved every day, I found my cheeks and neck fairly raw, and with a small red spot on the forehead. Within a few weeks the spots got very much worse and I was told that I had a severe attack of barbers itch. After trying treatments for several months I finished up with them with a face like the one in the photograph. About eighteen months of this I noticed the Cuticura Soap and Ointment at the chemists and decided to try them. The effect of the treatment was really astonishing for my face skin cleared up and the spots on my face were half if I had never known the rash. That was six years ago and the trouble has never shown again." (Signed) R. Reynolds, Jan. 21, 1914.

The regular use of Cuticura Soap, toilet, and ointment, only tends to preserve, purify and beautify the skin, scalp, hair and hands, but assists in preventing inflammation, irritation and clogging of the pores, the commonest roughness of the skin, redness, itching, dryness of pimples, lumps, blotches, and other roughness of the skin, oily, moist and other diseased conditions of the skin.

**Samples Free by Post**  
Although Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment are sold by druggists and dealers throughout the world, a liberal sample of each with 32-p. Skin Book will be sent free upon request. Address post-card: F. Newberg & Sons, 27, Charterhouse Sq., London.

will reward that despatcher or otherwise  
with the proceeds— with information and  
reward, that when you press your finger on  
the inflamed part it leaves the impression!  
So, under the skin you have a cavity, which  
you call the abscess; you have tried: Per-  
haps your knees are swollen, the joints being  
enlarged, the same with the ankles; and  
when you touch the inflamed part, there  
may be wounds; the disease, it is now to con-  
tinue, will deprive you of the power to walk.  
You may have attended various persons in  
this manner, and, perhaps, you, advised to  
submit to amputation; but do not: try the  
Gruyere's Treatment; which is a cure for  
certain venereal diseases, such as: Gonorr-  
rhea, Hemorrhoids, Kne, Pained Hands,  
Abscesses, Glandular Swellings, Carbuncles,  
Buboes, Scars, Ulcers and Decays.  
It is sold at once by the Dr. Urry,  
St. Louis, Mo. at a box of

**MENTHOL AND PILLS.**  
Prepared by ALBERT, Albert House, Finsbury  
Passage Street, London, England. Price 1/-  
England 1774 and 2/6 per box.  
Agents: A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.  
Hongkong.



[The following is from an article in the *Nineteenth Century* by Mrs. Dickinson Berry, M.D., who spent a year in hospital work in Serbia, during the last three months of which she and her party were under Austrian rule.]

After three months' detention with diminishing work we left Serbia and had the interesting experience of travelling through enemy country under armed escort, though, indeed, the two Hungarians who accompanied us acted more as couriers than guards. In Serbia, where the railway traffic was practically wholly military, there was special provision in places for refreshment for the soldiers, which our 'couriers' always arranged we should partake of. At one place there was a wooden shed where tea and biscuits were distributed gratis, and the next day we saw soup being ladled out to the soldiers, who scrambled out of the train for the purpose. So we lined up, too. A few words of Magyar acted as usual as a talisman, and on this occasion produced the effect of those soldiers trying to fill my mug at the station. Both at Buda Pest and Vienna we walked about freely and met with no discourtesy or unpleasantness of any sort. At Vienna some of our party saw in a shop some 'Gut strafe England' brooches, which they wished to buy as curiosities. The shop people were much embarrassed and refused to sell them, saying 'Those are German, not Austrian,' and 'You cannot buy them.' The Red Cross seemed looked on everywhere with respect, soldiers being always ready to salute in spite of the enemy uniform. At Bludenz, in the Vorarlberg, near the Swiss frontier, we had to stay nine days to ensure that any information we took across should be stale. There we were told that if we met with any rudeness or unpleasantness we were to report it at once. But there was no sign of anything of the kind. The hotel proprietors treated us as ordinary tourists, the peasants and the shop people always gave us the familiar Tyrolean greeting 'Gruss Gott,' and showed great interest in hearing of our doings in Serbia. Here there was distinct evidence of shortage of food, and the same longing for peace and lack of enthusiasm about the War as elsewhere. From Bludenz we passed rapidly into Switzerland, and felt ourselves like so many Rip van Winkles or inhabitants of Barbarossa's underground castle suddenly emerging into sunlight.

As the result of our intercourse with Austro-Hungarians, several points made a deep impression on my mind. The first, and a very obvious one, is the enormous power of the German and Austrian military system. Except for this power in the hands of an autocratic government, it is hardly conceivable that Austria-Hungary would be fighting against us now. With the conflicting nationalities of which the Empire comprised, and with the rooted discord between the government that exists and the people, public opinion cannot be made to order, as seems to be done so successfully in Germany. The ridiculous theory that Serbia was responsible for the murder of the Austrian heir was played for all it was worth at the beginning of the War, and was to a certain degree

successful in inducing the Slav Austrians to feel that a "punitive expedition" against Serbia might be justified. But it soon ceased to be effective, as the Czechs, who are perhaps the most independent and advanced of the Slav "Slavs," showed their want of enthusiasm by suffering very lightly in numbers in Serbia, and last year they well know that Czech regiments at the Russian Front first turned round and fired on their own side and then went over to the Russians. I have been told by Austrians that the Czechs are now put into regiments of mixed nationalities and that Czech soldiers are always placed in the front line in other positions. The Czechs are therefore always the greatest bulwark against democracy, and renders futile popular aspirations and popular agitation for peace as well as in war.

No one can mix with Austro-Hungarian soldiers without feeling what a purely artificial thing for them in many respects this War is. The Serbian soldier has his heart in the War, he knows he is fighting for the independence of his country; the history of his ancestors, the deeds of national heroes are living influences even to the illiterate peasant. The Czech, the Croat, the Slovak has such impetus, his national history is so abeyance. With the Magyar it is different; his national history is a very living influence; but, though Hungary may have to lose some of her territory if a loser in the War, somehow the spirit which must have characterised the Magyars in their revolt against Austria.

Another question which often presents itself was, what is the real psychology and explanation of the atrocities committed in this war of aggression against the German theory of "freedom of the Balkans." There is indubitable evidence that horrible atrocities were practised at Salonika and elsewhere in the first invasion of Serbia by Austrian troops of Magyars and German nationality. It is admitted that on subsequent invasions there were no atrocities and, as already mentioned, the Magyars came across behaved in a manner that may be described as an example of restraint. This was certainly not due to the presence of restraint, for they were constantly to be met with wandering about without officers. It tends to show that the responsibility for the atrocities is to be laid at the door of those in authority, more than of the perpetrators, and even in the case of the Austrians, who in most instances were merely letting loose their vicious and hideous preying before it came to its hidden dwelling place and reveals its horrors.

48-41 The want of enthusiasm about the in the Austro-Hungarians was not to depression caused by a sense failure; on the contrary, the opi that the Central Empires were win seemed universal, though probably

*(Continued on next Column)*

The following extract from a report compiled by a Nigerian officer who was serving as an intelligence officer with the column operating in the Northern and Central Cameroons under Brigadier-General Cunliffe, has been issued by the Colonial Office:

Any natives who showed any sympathy with the Allied forces, and many of those who did not, were promptly murdered. Sex or age was no protection. Carriers who were slow or weak were brutally beaten or shot. The Hausas were the objects of the gravest suspicion and were often imprisoned or murdered. This policy created a reign of terror in the neighbourhood of any German garrison, but resulted in preventing the Germans from obtaining reliable intelligence of our movements. The natives would not help in large quantities of food supplies and cattle were taken without payment, the owners being told that the British would be defeated in Europe and would have to pay a heavy indemnity out of which the owners would be compensated.

An attempt was made to start a Mahomedan rising against the British and French. Letters in Arabic were sent to all important chiefs and posted outside mosques, calling upon all true believers to help the German Kaiser, the friend of the Sultan of Turkey, to fight the British and French, who intended to change the Mohammedan religion. Some letters in a similar strain, purporting to come from the Sultan of Turkey himself, were also distributed. Up to date this agitation has fallen absolutely flat.

A correspondent sent to the *Times* some account, derived mostly from official figures, of the German exactions in Russian Poland. There have been both illegal and quasi-legal exactions. From Lodz £3,300,000 worth of machinery and raw materials has been taken away, and from Czechozlovakia £1,800,000 worth. In Nov. 1914 the Russians, owing to the general distress, suspended several taxes, but the Germans have reimposed them, and have actually increased many of them. Numerous new taxes have also been introduced. Warsaw and Lodz are now probably the poorest industrial cities in Europe. The starving people have raised onerous loans through the German banks in order to keep themselves alive while paying the contributions and taxes. The sale of vodka is prohibited, but the Russians, if again permitted, add to this the Germans draw a monthly revenue of about £700,000. Altogether the Germans are drawing from the ravaged part of Russian Poland what they occupy approximately the same as the Russians draw in peace from the whole country.

[illegible]

From conversations with Austro-Hungarians, partly from opinions directly expressed, partly from chance observations, partly from "reading between the lines," I gathered that the following represented prevalent ideas on War. The idea, so studiously fostered in Germany, of England acting as a wicked and treacherous aggressor coming into the War does not prevail. On the contrary, it seems fairly generally recognised that if England does not come in, she would certainly have been attacked by Germany later. The view held seems to be that the War really arose between Germany and Poland, and that the other Powers, including Austria-Hungary, are merely "cat's-paws" for these two belligerents. It is looked on as the only b

gent which stands out against a spirit of peace, and we found the opinion widely held (an opinion we have been thankful to find was a delusion) that France and Russia were already willing to conclude peace on terms acceptable to the Central Empires. War is held to be due partly to commercial rivalry between Germany and England and partly to the one Power's refusal to seize, and the other to hold, world empire. There seems no shadow of cognition of what is to many Englishmen and women the real inwardness of the War. They wholly ignore the fact that it was a belief that England was standing for the sacredness of treaties for the recognition of moral obligations between States as well as individuals, and the abhorrence in fact of the doctrine of *Treitschke* and *Bernhardi*, which brought all parties in England into line in a way which no man for mere trade supremacy, or even for the maintenance of Empire, could have done. Equally they do not recognise that the atrocities committed in Belgium and elsewhere, the disregard of Germany for former recognised rules of civilised war have done much to preserve this animosity and to stiffen the resistance. The agitation in England about Belgium is regarded as mostly due to motives of self-interest, indeed to government propaganda.

## THE FEAR OF ISOLATION

[FROM "THE TIMES" CORRESPONDENT  
FORMERLY IN BERLIN.]

The attention of the world has been concentrated too exclusively on the territorial ambitions of the Central Powers. That is due mainly to the circumstances in which the war was begun and in part to the zeal with which Germany has propagated the idea that it is defending her existence, and especially her economic existence, against a coalition band of robbers. The war of a coalition assisted at the outset by wild and ignorant German trade "during the progress of the war. In reality Germany in 1914 was drawing to the close of a period of extreme fiscal good fortune and saw no peaceful means of prolonging it. If there had been peace in 1914, Europe would at the present time have been on the eve of an immense tax struggle, in which, it is safe to say, Germany would have had no prospect of revealing her former triumphs.

Since the adoption of Bismarck's protectionist system in 1879, the prospects for the periodical revisions of trade relations with foreign countries had not looked so unfavourable as they seemed likely to be on the expiration of the existing German commercial treaties. On December 31, 1910, they would be liable to denunciations which were in number—seventeen treaties with Austria-Hungary, Russia, Italy, Belgium, Rumania and Switzerland respectively, concluded by Caprivi and prolonged by Bülow after the adoption of his "agrarian" tariff of 1902; a treaty with Greece concluded in 1884 and prolonged year by year; and four treaties concluded with Bulgaria, Japan, Spain and Portugal respectively in 1896. It was no doubt that a tariff struggle to be faced by Germany in the event of the European war, of the happening of the Triple Entente by the attainment or isolation of Russia.

From the German point of view, many owed her good fortune in period 1906-1916 to two main facts: the defeat of the Tariff Reform movement in England between 1903 and 1906, and the fact that Russia was, after war with Japan, powerless to resist man economic dictation. In March the *Hamburger Nachrichten* hailed the tenth birthday of the commercial treaty as follows:—

"We do not say that all the commercial treaties were beyond criticism. But their main purpose which the Bülow was to fulfil—the further economic strengthening of Germany—has brilliantly accomplished. Contrary to the expectation of many commercial circles, there began in the year 1907 a great upward movement in German trade of which the only interruption was the short interruption caused in 1907 by the so-called money market crisis, which was, however, due not to the tariff nor to the commercial treaties.

In spite of the increase in the cost of living and in the cost of industrial production which arose from the war in Germany precisely in the last 10 years was able to conquer the world market as a whole that had never been imagined. Precisely. But how was the process continued? Even Austria-Hungary was threatening revolt, while Russia was intended to recover her Russian empire and even in the years before the war had begun to show the Prussian Junkers that she had a convenient weapon of defence in the withdrawal of the Russian "season" labour upon which all of Germany is dependent. What Germany apparently intended to do was to take a attitude of defence. Some time

for the war (January 20, 1914) the German Government, indeed, announced that it did not intend to revise the tariff would aim at simple prolongation of existing commercial treaties. Now the whole system has been broken down. Treaties with enemy countries are, of course, expired, and the "provisional most-favoured-nation" agreement with England, renewed from year to year, has gone with them; and, above all, the war with France has struck away the foundation of the whole fiscal state.—Clause 11 of the Frankfurt Treaty of 1871, by which Germany and France agreed to maintain in perpetuity the principle of most-favoured-nation treatment as the basis of their commercial relations. What Germany has done since 1914 is to do it all over again, and to do it as a triumph and achievement on a higher scale, and in the restoration of peace—not afterwards—to restore fiscal domination.

"What does Germany want? According to the *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung*," she formed "conversations," she wanted to know. "Foremost 'what the had he done.' She 'must' resume her export of goods, which in 1913 more than 93 per cent consisted of finished goods, and 'must' resume her imports, of which in 1913 more than 46 per cent consisted of raw materials and more than 40 per cent consisted of foodstuffs." For the "suppression State" idea, with which she must for so long fooled the man people and tried to fool the British, she was responsible for the British blockade "conversations," say.

In reality we are not living in a contained commercial State at all. We still have a considerable exchange of goods with the neutrals on our frontiers, we get goods from them as far as possible though the exchanges show, it is not altogether able to pay for them in export goods. We are also consuming more than we produce, but on the

(Continued on next Column)

On the 12th at 11.15. - Pressure has increased slightly in all districts except in the South, where it is stationary.

The depressions over S.W. and N.E. China are not so deep.

Hongkong rainfall for 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. today, 600 inch. Total since 1st January, 62.41 inches against an average of 43.46 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at Noon to-day is as follows: -

Hongkong & Neighbourhood	{ E. or variable wind, moderate to light; fine.
Formosa Channel	{ South winds, moderate.
South Coast of China between Hongkong and Lamook.	{ The same as No. 2
South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan	{ The same as No. 1.

12TH JULY. A.E.

[illegible]

T. F. CLAXTON, *Director.*

1. **BAROMETER**, reduced to 32 degree Fahrenheit, on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.
2. **TEMPERATURE**, in the **s.s.d.**, in degrees Fahrenheit.
3. **HUMIDITY**, in percentage of saturation, the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.
4. **DIRECTION OF WIND**, to two points.
5. **FORCE OF WIND**, according to Beaufort Scale.
6. **STATE OF WEATHER**, in blue sky, a detached cloud, a drizzling rain, fog, a gloomy, a hazy, a heavy, a moderate, a passing shower, a squall, rain, snow, thunder, a visibility, a dew (wet).
7. **RAIN** in inches, tenths and hundredths.

In the House of Commons recently Mr. C. Roberts informed Sir J. D. Rees that the Lahore Special Tribunal, in the first trial connected with the conspiracy case, found indications that individual Germans, both officials and others, had had communications with, and had given assistance to, Indian seditionists. That belief was strengthened by the findings in the recent supplementary trial.

Close confinement in school, overstudy, perhaps, cold or tonsillitis—some one of these things is doubtless responsible for the condition of the child who shows a decline in health now.

What are the symptoms? Pallor and languor, a fickle appetite, dark ring under the eyes, coughs and weakness. Often the best efforts of the doctor fail in such cases, and the condition of the child causes intense anxiety. Cod liver oil, so often prescribed, generally fails because the weak stomach is unable to digest fats.

Try this treatment. Before breakfast each morning give the child the juice of half an orange. After the mid-day meal give one of Dr. Williams' Pink pills. Keep this up for a few days and the child will feel the pills after the evening meal also.

Weigh the child before beginning the treatment and again after two weeks. An increase in weight will show you that you are on the right track at last. Care is necessary in the diet of the little patient, and you will be glad to send for a record to Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 326, Sechen Road, Shanghai, for a Diet Book and Health Guide—both are free. But begin the treatment to-day, for delay only makes matters worse.

You can readily obtain Dr. Williams' pink pills for a person from any of the following first-class druggists for six bottles \$3. from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 326, Sechen Road.



A correspondent of the *Russky Slovo* sends from Lutsk the following account of the operations which culminated in the capture of that town:

"as soon as the art of flying shall be discovered, some of my own countrymen will become the first Lunar colonists."

EXAMPLES.

The first group of examples deals with

nations of our enemies. It enfolds the German movement that got on with war so vigorously that the battle of Marne was the inevitable result; the Austrian movement that drove into Poland with so much "ginger" and lack of seeing" that the bitter defeat of Tannenberg followed only too naturally; and, in another sense, these examples en- bolded the negligence that left East Prussia open to the invader (the Ger- mans, it will be remembered, were too "doing it now" in France to spare any for Prussia). The campaign in East Prussia gave us our first unpleasant recognition of boldness—that is, the im- portation of brave Samsonov, that im- mured in the terrible failure of the Mas- sules. These are mainly enemy mistakes, but the spirit of impetuosity given us of the West a number of opportunities to regret. It is enough to give a few particular instances. The first was the bold French advance into Alsace and Lorraine in the first days of the war, an advance so vigorous and impulsive that the "ginger" group in France hailed it with delight, though the sober minds of the East have viewed it with immense re- verence since, for by that aggressive "it-now" movement the northern part of France was left exposed, and many gained her way out of the Bel- gian plain before the splendid impetu- osity of the first French offensive could be corrected. That first was as the most terrible of the fruits of boldness; and grave perhaps, will return to our minds. Our episodic action at Mar- tin was one such example; the dash at Bagdad, which resulted in our position at Kut, a third. Many will maintain that these last incidents have no value in the general strategy of war. I am of that opinion myself, and am held up publicly as examples of failure of our slowly acting Gov- ernment, whereas they are much better fruits of the spirit that desires to do quickly and impulsively in order to "win" with the business as soon as the "Ginger" and daring planned and executed them. "Ginger" and daring, I am from the caution of "wait and see" the reasons for unsuccess. "The

the German his colonies are  
of fable, shimmering in the magic  
voluminous moonshine, virgin territory  
offering a potent attraction for our  
and in which we have unfurled  
banner of kultural and humanity."

One trifling alteration that  
this passage could be applied to this  
country, whose annexation was fore-  
told by prophetic and cultured  
as long ago as 1810. We need  
but substitute the phrase "shimmering  
in the magic of marvellous moonshine"  
for the rest of the passage needs no  
change. It would be virgin territory,  
there is plenty of evidence that the  
land of fable, has for a  
been exercised a potent attraction  
for humans. Indeed among her pre-  
sents and theologians, as well as  
for ordinary citizens, many may  
be so potentially attracted in  
as to be moonstruck.  
a long experience of German  
wireless messages in this world  
to call the new "Lunar Colonists,"  
explorer's own phrase, feel quite at  
in an atmosphere of shimmering

THE ONLY WAY.

seen that Dr. Solf showed feelings of temper, as he alluded to Samoa, the model colonies of Africa, and the most lovely land on earth, New Guinea, Germans have loved long since not avulible but for ever. Let too censorious a condemning of temper, for the position of Minister for the Colonies in a state that has no colonies is obviating one. And in a country enforcing rigid war-economy these pulebsons and fussy folk who think that such a post is a sinecure, that Dr. Solf, may be regarded, his portfolio he should receive a salary. But the new departure suggested — or, rather, the measure that was first suggested — enable Dr. Solf to get over his "stupidity." He would be not only Minister of State for the Colonies, but the First Minister for the Colonies, and would be proud a title as was ever common to any public man. I can imagine the Kaiser would regard the "regent of the sky" as the "angel in the German crown," and would go there, as I have previously said, go with the unanimous approval of a revered world — and would be at home there, but for it to Potsdam. He has been addicted to the use of well-known tags, such as *sic volo* *sic* should be undertaken this is new and only colony he the luxury of repeating quoted words, *sic* *showed* *at* *right* *not* *be* *quite* *accidental* *was* *going* *to* *the* *stars*, but would be appropriately used in regard to the moon, and only the object. — *Daily News*.

THE ART OF WAR.

easy to mention military of failure begot of the desire "up things, because military" are striking and dramatic; it is easy to track down the harm this impetuosity in political Yet there are certain indications done. The conscription cannot be cited as an example. have seen the obvious fact that every number of the people of this I always have been ready and willing to themselves entirely at the disposal of the Government. The raging, "ginger" of the conscriptionists caused distrust, disquiet, and hostility smoothness might have been It was, for instance, not possible the ordinary man to know the demand for more men was a logical catch-ory or national realiment and suspicion caused action. There was a very genuine in the country that the groups, in their desire for on," ignored other vital interests (the labour market, and the like). A feeling, I might say, not only being experienced by the Conservatives in this front, but also by many officers and principles say: "If we are take all this men, who is to provide for it all?" who is to provide before we commit ourselves to an aggressive policy?" that mere "P. ginger" are not necessary counsels of perfection. The Government is not beyond the Government are not things of its members do realise that a matter of bull-headed men who are managing the war the Germans had spent some of patient labour elaborating their present action, and the temporisation during the war has had to be careful bold. War is a matter of

separate filling u tion, he regiment the hear thousand mained Meanwhi vancing gny had come the south-east thousand and "The abandoni and fling tians, tran On the ene all nineteen a black co against th ed by the a second a recognized and were l railway bu "At nin sian infant the accomp and the roo nated by ing. The for, verste fort station counting the preparation

patience rat and solid b of caution r cannot be and effici and tremen construct pl when mista be final. Ti of war. It go to war. I been our way many incite while he helo But fortuna

IMPETUOUS RUSH.

The second line of trenches, a couple of yards behind the first, were taken in a similar way. The storming parties had orders to stop short of the third line and to make further artillery preparation, but the shelling did not last long. It had been in progress an hour when one of the companies of a regiment got out of hand and hurled itself to the attack; others followed its example, and the third line was taken as rapidly as the first had

owning the Austrians had collected their forces to venture on a counter-attack, which was launched from the village of Falzhi, five miles south of Olyka, but all their attempts to reach the lost ground were in vain. They were hurled back with the bayonet wounds where they had gathered for the fall of night the battle subsided but the thunder of the cannon continued without intermission. The day following day the Austrians a stubborn rear-guard battle, for Russian infantry moved steadily leaving a trail strewn with the dead. By evening the advanced reached a distance of nine miles, and prisoners had been taken, as well as cannon and machine guns. Attack was lighted by the blood-red burning buildings, and dull exiles were heard from beyond the Austrians. The enemy had fired the village of Malin and Kniaroot, eight miles from Olyka, and was destroying the attacks of ammunition. During the night the Russians commenced to move forward, following the heels. On Wednesday morning order to attack the Lutsk was issued. These fortifications the last word from the technical staff, and for the most part were made of concrete. They consisted of six, encircled by nineteen girders entanglements. A fierce battle followed. By midday it was still in their favour the issue. However, at 1 o'clock we were breaking through the enemy's village of Podgutzke, three or four miles.

RUSSIANS DEMOLISHED. The Austrians yet made one more desperate attack, in the hope of the gap, but a Russian battalion, by the commander of the division, drove them back and burst into their entrenchment. Three prisoners and several guns reached the hands of the Russians. Another Russian force advanced along the Dubno high, occupied the enemy's trenches at the village of Krupi, five miles from Lutsk, capturing several prisoners.

The Austrians now broke and fled, their cannon and field-guns down their rifles. The Russian arms, hurrying in pursuit, the heels they passed through belts of wire. Before evening a mass of smoke was seen rising from the western sky. It was succeeded by a violent explosion, and a third. The Austrians had the inevitability of retreat, wing up bridges, stores and depots.

At dusk in the evening Russian marched into the town to witness of a deluge of rain and cannon, their path illuminated by flames of burning buildings covered a distance of a mile by storm formidable in sixty-two hours, and thirty hours of artillery

r than impetuosity, of sure  
ding rather than boldness,  
taker than daring. Mistakes  
ided in war (the "perfect  
German" have made  
mistakes), but it is wisest to  
and gather forces, so that  
occur their efforts will not  
is not the "ginger" way,  
however, the only way to  
successfully, and it has always  
No doubt Wellington had  
nts to "get on with it"  
he lines of Torres Vedras.  
y he knew war and he

THE  
**PALISADE**  
OUT-OF-DOOR-PICTURES  
LOCATIONS

LOCATION NEAR POST OFFICE, KOWLOON.

**PROGRAMME.**

THE RUSSIAN ARMY IN POLAND.

THE INCOMPATIBILITY OF TEMPER (Comic).

THE SECRET OF CONVICT 555 (5 parts).

BIRDS OF A FEATHER (Comic).

GAUMONT GRAPHIC NO. 29.

FRIDAY NIGHT

**NIGHT. SATURDAY NIGHT.**  
**BOOKING AT MOUTRIE'S.**  
**RESERVED CHAIRS \$1.00; UNRESERVED CHAIRS 60 CTS.**  
 Hongkong, 13th July, 1916.

**FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS**

**S.S. "CHINA"**  
WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR  
**SAN FRANCISCO**  
VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI AND HONOLULU,  
SEPT. 5 - NOV. 11 - JAN. 18, 1917.

**AN UNSURPASSED HIGH-CLASS PASSENGER  
SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATES.**

**O. H. RITTER,** Freight and Passenger Agent,  
Prince's Buildings, Ice House Street.  
Hongkong, 27th May, 1916.

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS

SAILINGS (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION)

Steamer.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Leave Hongkong for Australia.
"CHANGSHA" . . . . .	in port	1 <sup>st</sup> July, at 3 P.M.

These Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-Rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports. For freight or passage, apply to

Hongkong, 12th July, 1918. BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.  
TELEPHONE No. 36. AGENTS. 1872

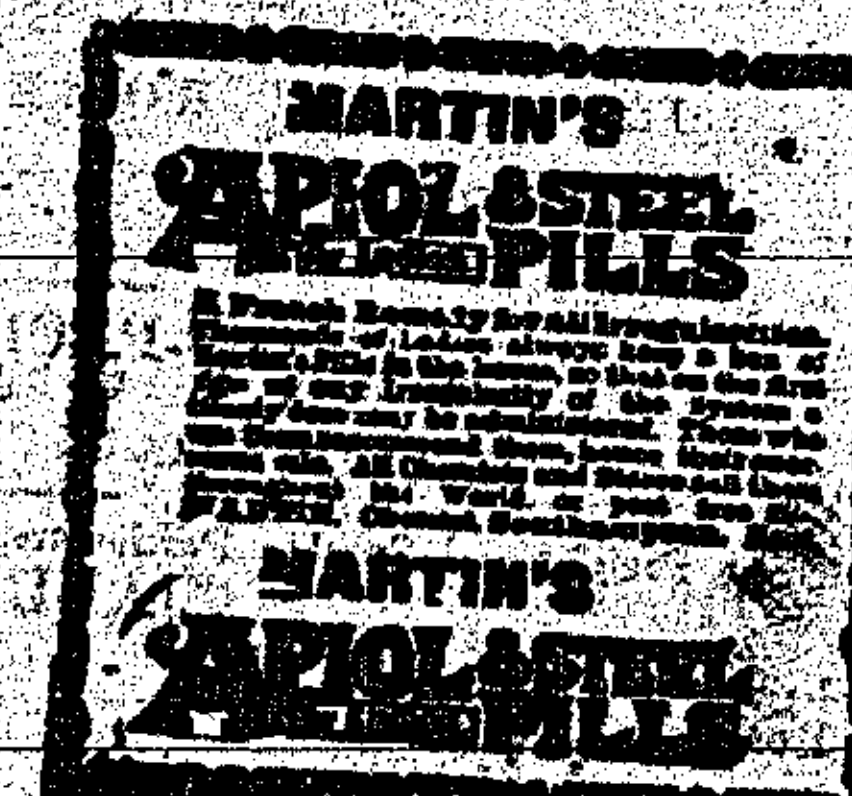
# A SUPPLY OF



**CALDBECK,  
MACGREGOR & Co.**

**SOLE AGENTS,**

15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL



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**OBTAINABLE EVEN HERE**

SOLE AGENTS:  
**MITSU BUSSAN KAISHA.**  
 HONGKONG

**ICE HOUSE STREET. TEL. 230-155.**

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL  
REGISTER

Hongkong Observatory, July 12th

	Previous Day at 5 p.m.	On Date at 6 a.m.	On Date at 2 p.m.
Barometer	29.78	29.82	29.82
Temperature	78°	79	88
Humidity	67	90	76
Wind Direction	Scm h		East
Force	3	0	3
Weather	b	cl	o
Rain			

Highest open-air Temperature on 11th - 87  
 Lowest open-air Temperature -







## INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

## PROPOSED SAILING

From Hongkong 24th July. Connecting with "GUJARAT" From Colombo 17th Aug.

## ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS to BEIRA DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

## PROPOSED SAILING

From Hongkong - S.S. "SALAMIS" ... 16th August.

For Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to—  
THE BANK LINE, LIMITED,  
MANAGING AGENTS.

## "ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

## JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

## UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For Steamer Sails.

LONDON & SWANSEA - "CITY OF BOMBAY" ... On 19th July.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option.  
Subject to change without notice.  
For rates of freight and further information apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,

or to Messrs & Co., Canton.

GENERAL AGENTS

Hongkong 15th April 1916.

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C. N. C.  
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

## SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

SHANGHAI ... "SHANTUNG" ... On 14th July, 3 P.M.  
SHANGHAI ... "YINGCHOW" ... On 18th July, 4 P.M.  
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO ... "CHINHEA" ... On 18th July, 4 P.M.  
SHANGHAI ... "CHENAN" ... On 18th July, 4 P.M.  
TIENTSIN ... "KUEICHOW" ... On 25th July, 4 P.M.

## DIRECT SAILINGS TOWEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

SS. "LINTAN" and SS. "SANUI"  
MANILA LINE—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS "CHINHEA," "TAMING" and "TRAN." Excellent Saloon accommodation Ample; Electric Fans fitted; Extra State-rooms on Deck, etc. on "TAMING" and "TRAN."  
SS. "SHANGHAI" LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO.  
SS. "ANHEI," "CHENAN," "YUECHOW," "YINGCHOW," "SHANTUNG" and "SINKIANG" with excellent accommodation, Electric Light, and Warm Saloon and State-rooms, maintain a regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.  
For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
Agents.

## DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

## HONGKONG &amp; SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

## FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW  
AND RETURN.

Occupying 9 to 10 Days

STEAMSHIP CAPTAIN LEAVING  
"HAIKONG" ... Capt. J. W. Evans ... TUESDAY, 18th July, at 2 P.M.  
"HAIKON" ... Capt. J. S. Thomson ... FRIDAY, 14th July, at 2 P.M.  
"HAIKONG" ... Capt. W. C. Patterson ... FRIDAY, 21st July, at 2 P.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).  
For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,  
GENERAL MANAGERS

Hongkong, 12th July, 1916.

## BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

## APCAR LINE.

## REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS

## EASTWARD

S.S. "BANTHA" 5,192 tons, Capt. J. W. Moterson, will be despatched for SHANGHAI, KOBE, and MOJI on 26th July.

## WESTWARD

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For Freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,

Hongkong, 10th July, 1916

AGENTS

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## P. &amp; O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE  
UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT  
TO  
MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO  
STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamers	to	Leave Hongkong	Connecting Mail	Due at MARSEILLES	Due at LONDON
	Colombo	Noon	Str. from Colombo	1916	1916
NELLORE	...	July 13	Through Steamer	Aug. 13	Aug. 17
NANKIN	...	July 28	Through Steamer	Sept. 1	Sept. 10
NOVARA	...	Aug. 11	*KAISAR-I-HIND	Sept. 11	Sept. 18
NORMA	...	Aug. 25	*MOOLTAN	Sept. 25	Oct. 2
NORON	...	Sept. 8	*KASHGAR	Oct. 8	Oct. 16
MALTA	...	Sept. 23	Through Steamer	Oct. 23	Nov. 4
NAMUR	...	Oct. 6	Through Steamer	Nov. 9	Nov. 18
SARDINIA	...	Oct. 20	Through Steamer	Nov. 20	Dec. 1

\* Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO.  
Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.  
On the Australian Route Tickets Interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO  
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND  
YOKOHAMA.

S.S.	LEAVE HONGKONG ABOUT
NOVARA	MONDAY, 17th July
SOMALI	TUESDAY, 18th July
NORON	WEDNESDAY, 19th July
MALTA	THURSDAY, 20th July
NAMUR	FRIDAY, 21st July
SARDINIA	SATURDAY, 22nd July

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge.  
Return Tickets are available by Messageries Maritimes Company.

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS,  
INTERMEDIATE (Non-Transshipment) STEAMERS  
WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR  
MARSEILLES AND LONDON.  
Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO  
AND PORT SAID.  
CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.

STEAMERS	Leave HONGKONG	Leave SINGAPORE	Due at MARSEILLES	Due at LONDON
	about	about	about	about
SOMALI	Aug. 16	Aug. 21	Sept. 20	Sept. 29

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.  
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.  
Passage Tickets interchangeable with the British India Co.  
Round-the-World Tickets and Through Tickets to New York in connection with the Principal Mail Lines.  
Return Tickets at fare and a half available to Europe for Two Years; or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months.  
Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.  
For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freights, Handbooks, etc., apply to  
E. V. D. PARR,  
Acting Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.  
THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

## PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—

## SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS	TONS	SAILING DATES
		AND DISPLACEMENT	
LONDON via SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, DUEBAN, CAPE TOWN, and TENERIFE	MISHIMA MARU Capt. S. Wada	16,000	THURSDAY, 12th July, at Noon
	SUWA MARU Capt. T. Seki	21,000	TUESDAY, 1st Aug., at Noon
VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHANGHAI and YOKOHAMA	SHIDZUOKA MARU Capt. Noma	12,500	WEDNESDAY, 19th July, at 4 P.M.
	KAMAKURA MARU Capt. T. Kusano	12,400	TUESDAY, 8th Aug., at 4 P.M.
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE via MANILA, RAMBOANGA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE	NIKKO MARU Capt. Takada	9,600	FRIDAY, 14th July, at 4 P.M.
	AKI MARU Capt. K. Yoshikawa	12,500	TUESDAY, 15th Aug., at 11 A.M.
CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON	COLOMBO MARU Capt. Nomura	8,000	FRIDAY, 22nd July
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO			
SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	TENSHIN MARU Capt. Kawai	8,000	THURSDAY, 27th July
SHANGHAI, MOJI and KOBE	RANGOON MARU Capt. Horii	11,500	THURSDAY, 20th July
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	AKI MARU Capt. K. Yoshikawa	9,600	THURSDAY, 12th July, at 5 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	HITACHI MARU Capt. S. Tomioka	12,400	SATURDAY, 15th July, at 10 A.M.

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE  
VIA PANAMA CANAL.

## (CARGO ONLY).

NEW YORK via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRAN, CISCO, PANAMA and COLON.	WAKASA MARU Capt. Itano	12,500	August
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\* Wireless Telegraphy.  
For Further Information apply to—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,  
B. MORI, MANAGER.

TELEPHONE Nos. 91 and 293

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.  
SAN FRANCISCO LINE.VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA.  
JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice

Steamer	Tons and Speed	Leave Hongkong
* KWANTO MARU	6,000 — 12 knots	THURS, 19th Jul 5 P.M.
* KIKYO MARU	17,300 — 14 knots	THURS, 12th July Noon
TENYO MARU	22,000 — 21 knots	TUES, 18th July Noon
* NIPPON MARU	11,000 — 15 knots	TUES, 1st Aug. 10.30 A.M.
SHINYO MARU	22,000 — 21 knots	TUES, 15th Aug Noon
* ANYO MARU	19,500 — 15 knots	TUES, 12th Sept. Noon
* PERSIA MARU	9,000 — 14 knots	THURS, 21st Sept. 10.30 A.M.

\* Via MANILA, Omitting Shanghai.  
\* Proceeding to South American Ports.  
\* Omitting Manila, Shanghai and Honolulu.

FIRST CLASS TO LONDON £71.10... RETURN (6 MONTHS) £120.  
" " " NEW YORK £60. " " " £96.10.  
" " " SAN FRANCISCO £45. " " " £68.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Return Tickets have the option of returning from Vancouver by Steamers of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.  
SPECIAL RATES given to NAVAL and MILITARY CIVIL SERVANTS MISSIONARIES, etc.  
ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in connection with all the Principal Mail Lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.  
Passengers may Travel by Railway between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge.

## SOUTH AMERICA LINE.

For JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, LOS ANGELES, SALINA CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA, IQUIQUE and VALPARAISO.

## TRANS-ANDAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamer Tons and Speed Sails  
KIKYO MARU 17,300 — 14 knots THURSDAY, 18th July.

For Full Particulars as to Passage and Freight, apply to—  
K. DOI, AGENT,  
King's Building. 1273

## MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

## FRENCH MAIL LINES.

POSTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN

VIA SHANGHAI.

POSTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

## OUTWARD

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA

STEAMER POLYNESIEN ... On or about 15th July.

HOMEWARD

MARSEILLES via HAIPHONG, (Without Transshipment) ATLANTIQUE ... On or about 23rd July.

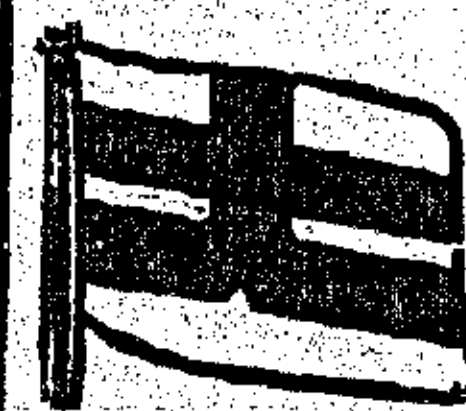
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## SPECIAL SUMMER RATES TO JAPAN.

1st Class Return Tickets available from 1st June, 1916, to 31st October, 1916, and interchangeable only with Peninsular and Oriental S.N. Co., for return journey.  
FARES: TO KOBE, \$135.00. TO YOKOHAMA, \$150.00.  
For further particulars apply to—

P. THOMAS, AGENT,  
QUEEN'S BUILDING.

TELEPHONE 740

O. S. K.  
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

## AMERICAN LINE.

FOR VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND TACOMA,  
VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI & YOKOHAMA  
"MEXICO MARU" ... FRIDAY, 22nd July, at 3 P.M.  
\* Omitting Shanghai and Moji. \* Omitting Manila and Nagasaki.

## BOMBAY LINE.

FOR BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG AND COLOMBO.  
"JAVA MARU" ... S. Yanagi ... SATURDAY, 11th July, at 7 A.M.

## JAVA-LINE.

FOR MANILA, SANDAKAN, MACASSAR, SOERABAYA, SAMARANG, BATAVIA AND SINGAPORE

## FORMOSAN LINE.

FOR TAMSUI, KEELUNG AND ANPING, TAKAO, VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

\* "APAKTEA MARU" ... SUNDAY, 16th July, at Noon.  
\* "BORBU MARU" ... WEDNESDAY, 19th July, at 9 A.M.

\* Proceeding to Keelung via Swatow and Amoy.  
\* Proceeding to Amoy and Takao.  
These Formosan Lines will arrive at and depart from the SOON YEE WHARF, near the Harbor Office.  
For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to—

H. YAMAUCHI,  
MANAGER,  
No. 1, Queen's Building.

TEL. Nos. 744 and 745.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN  
STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

## MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE

STEAMER	ARRIVE HONGKONG FROM AUSTRALIA	LEAVE HONGKONG FOR AUSTRALIA
EASTERN	...	...
ST. ALBANS	...	...

All Steamers fitted with wireless phy. Telogs.  
The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity.  
All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewards are carried.  
For further particulars, apply to—

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,  
AGENTS

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